FBIS DAILY REPORT
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VORONTSOV MEETS U.S. SENATORS IN GENEVA

LD221915 Moscow TASS in English 1853 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Geneva June 22 TASS -- A meeting was held here today between the head of the Soviet delegation to the Soviet-American negotiations on nuclear and space armaments, First Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Yuliy Vorontsov and a group of American senators led by Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Claiborne Pell.

The Soviet side elucidated the USSR's stand on questions of curbing the nuclear arms race and underlined the need of the first real step in this direction, namely the undelayed conclusion of a treaty on medium-range missiles. Also underlined was the importance of solving the question of consolidating the ABM treaty regime, preventing the arms race from spreading to outer space, without which radical reductions of strateaic offensive armaments of the sides are impossible.

Answers were given to senators' numerous questions in connection with the current Soviet-American negotiations on nuclear and space armaments.

CHERNYSHEV VIEWS KAMPELMAN STANCE ON TALKS

LD231646 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 23 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshev:

Max Kampelman, the head of the U.S. delegation at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space arms, said that the Soviet side was allegedly hindering progress in working out an agreement on medium-range and shorter-range missiles, by raising the issue concerning nuclear warheads for West German Pershing-1A missiles.

That statement as well as the U.S. stand at the Geneva talks prompt the question: Does Washington really want to conclude an agreement on medium-range and shorter-range missiles?

For it is actually the American side which has created obstacles holding back progress. A big number of elements in the U.S. position cannot be accepted by the Soviet side because of their discriminatory and unilateral character. Moreover, some of them -- let's put it straight -- do not make sense. For instance, it is simultaneously proposed to eliminate shorter-range missiles completely and at the same time the proposal still stands which allows the re-fitting of Pershing-2's into shorter-range missiles.

If the American scenario is followed, the Soviet Union is to destroy physically its SS-20, SS-4, SS-12, and SS-23 missiles. But what will the American side destroy? Washington's answer is simple -- nothing! Everything is to be re-fitted on the American side (Pershing-2's) or redeployed (cruise missiles -- from land installations to combat ships).

Furthermore, the United States refuses to take part simultaneously with the Soviet Union in the process of abolishing medium-range missiles from the very outset, trying to postpone the commencement of that process by the U.S. till a much later date.

U.S. claims to the deployment of its remaining medium-range missiles (100 warheads) in Alaska, that is within reach of Soviet territory, cannot be considered as something promoting the reduction of the level of military confrontation.

As to the issue related to U.S. warheads for West German Pershing A-1's, all statements of the American side that armaments of third countries are not discussed at the Geneva talks are irrelevant as far as that problem is concerned. The Soviet Union is not raising the question of missiles and launchers belonging to the third country, that is, the Federal Republic of Germany. The case in point is warheads belonging to the United States. But if one follows Mr Kampelman's "logic" it appears that the warheads, too, belong to Bonn.

But if it is so, a really serious problem arises -- the problem of breach by the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany of the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. For under Article 1 of the said treaty the United States undertook not to transfer nuclear weapons or control over them to any country either directly or indirectly, while under Article 2 of that same treaty the F.R.G. undertook not to accept from anyone nuclear weapons either directly or indirectly.

If both countries are observing the treaty the United States still remains the owner of the warheads for the West German Pershing-1A missiles and, consequently, it is absurd to consider them to be armaments belonging to "third countries." Hence, the legitimate nature of the demand for the destruction of those warheads in case of the complete elimination of American and Soviet medium-range missiles from the European continent.

So, it is plain that progress in actual fact depends on the United States. So far Washington has been saying a lot of lofty-sounding words and making few steps to walk its half of the way -- steps that would respond adequately to the constructive Soviet proposals.

However, no words or assurances can substitute for practical actions. It is high time Washington rectified its deficit of realistic politics. The Soviet Union is of the opinion that if the negative elements listed above are removed from the U.S. position then there will appear every possibility for having a coordinated draft treaty on medium-range and shorter-range missiles by the autumn of the current year.

Such a draft could become a subject of discussion and then be signed at the next Soviet-American summit meeting.

PACT-NATO UNOFFICIAL TALKS ON ARMS CONTINUE

LD222120 Moscow Televsion Service in Russian 1700 GMT 22 Jun 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Another meeting between representatives of Warsaw Pact and NATO member-states within the unofficial consultations connected with the preparation of negotiations on reducing armed forces and arms in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals took place today at the USSR Embassy in Vienna:

[V. Mikheyev identified by screen caption] The meeting took place in the room where at one time the negotiations between Soviet and U.S. delegations which led to the signing of an agreement on limiting strategic arms -- the so-called SALT II were held:

[Begin recording] [K. Citron, head of the FRG delegation identified by screen caption, speaking in German with superimposed Russian translation] We consider the negotiations between the representatives of NATO and the Warsaw Pact to be of extraordinary importance. This dialogue is leading to an improvement in relations and promoting the attainment of an accord on creating stability in Europe. And this is especially important, equally from the West's and the East's points of view, as it could lead to an agreement within foreseeable future. We are hoping that both sides' proposals will make it possible to reach a solution to the problems. There are still many difficulties along the way but we are hoping to overcome them. [end recording]

[Mikheyev] At today's session the head of the Soviet delegation, Ambassador Kashlev, on behalf of the delegations of all Warsaw Pact member countries presented a working document containing the main elements of the mandate for the future talks. The document's leit motiv is a mutual, significant reduction in armed forces and conventional weapons which would lead to a reduction in the level of mutual confrontation and a strengthening of the military-strategic stability, as well as maintaining the balance of armed forces at the lowest possible level. This fundemental objective was recently reaffirmed at the conference of the Warsaw Pact Standing [as heard] Consultative Committee which took place in Berlin.

MOROZOV ON HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AT VIENNA

PM241031 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by V. Morozov under the "Vienna Meeting" rubric: "Why are the Talks Marking Time?"]

[Text] Alongside problems of military security, interstate relations, and cooperation in the field of the economy, ecology, science, and technology, an important place in the work of the Vienna meeting of representatives of the countries which took part in the all-European conference is occupied by humanitarian issues.

As of now of the 142 proposals put forward at the Vienna meeting 53 relate to problems of humanitarian cooperation.

What specifically is being discussed at the drafting group for humanitarian cooperation? Of course, this group is discussing many topics. For instance, questions of reducing the time taken to issue visas (in recent years a number of Western countries have toughened their visa procedure and thus complicated the problem of contacts). Subjects connected with trips undertaken for reasons related to family ties are being examined. As is well known, during the Berlin meeting on contacts between people in spring last year a whole series of accords facilitating such contacts was agreed on. But the document drafted there, enshrining these accords, failed to obtain a consensus (the agreement of all 35 participants) and the U.S. delegation opposed it.

Many proposals affect the problem of expanding the exchange of information, and links and exchanges in the field of culture and education. It is a case of developing cooperation between the participant countries' television organizations, expanding the practice of television linkups, improving journalists' working conditions, exchanging television programs of a cultural nature, improving conditions for theatrical tours, activating reciprocal visits by scientists and teachers, and developing tourism.

Yes, there are many proposals. The main thing is that interest in questions of humanitarian cooperation has been expressed in the desire of all delegations to seek and find universally acceptable accords for at least some of the questions under discussion. But that is precisely what has not happened so far.

According to the meeting's rules the drafting work should have begun 19 February. But to this day the NATO countries' delegations are reluctant to embark on it. Instead they are trying to impose on the meeting's participants the so-called "predrafting" discussion, that is repeated discussions of the proposals submitted. Several rounds of such discussions have already taken place. The participants' positions with regard to the majority of proposals have been made relatively clear. It is a case of taking a pencil and drafting the text on the basis of the proposals and ideas on which agreement or at least a rapproachement of positions has been noted.

But that is precisely what the NATO countries' respresentatives do not want. Matters are reaching the point of regrettable incidents. Thus, the Soviet delegation, seeking to move work on the final document from a standstill, suggested enshrining in the most preliminary form agreement on five proposals on the question of cooperation in the information field submitted by the 11 NATO countries' delegations.

Small amendments were proposed for two of these and three remained totally unchanged, that is they were preserved in the form in which they were submitted. And what happened? The delegations -- their authors -- proved unready to agree to their own proposals!

In the corridors of the meeting some Western representatives are expressing themselves in a spirit involving the allegation that the Soviet initiative on recording five Western proposals is an attempt to put the NATO countries in an awkward position in the eyes of the public. The Soviet representatives say on this subject: Let the NATO countries' delegates engage in the same propaganda and express their readiness to record their agreement with five proposals from the socialist countries. That way the drafting of the relevant section of the final document will very likely begin.

Even greater concern is generated by the state of affairs in the working organ which should draft accords on questions of military security. There are no proposals from the NATO countries there at all. And the NATO members resolutely refuse to work on the basis of the socialist countries' proposals.

The situation in the drafting group for humanitarian questions at the Vienna meeting to a considerable degree characterizes the NATO countries' unrealistic approach toward the work of the forum.

PRAVDA ON INF TREATY 'HEADWAY,' 'OBSTACLES'

PM131629 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the Geneva Talks"]

[Text] Geneva, 12 Jun -- At the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons work has continued during the past week within the framework of the medium-range missiles group on agreeing on the formulations of a joint draft treaty text. [paragraph continues]

A certain amount of headway has been made. However, swift progress is being hampered by unconstructive elements which still persist in the U.S. position. These include, for instance, demands regarding the possibility of modifying rather than eliminating U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe by converting them into other weapons, and also demands concerning the nonsimultaneous implementation of medium-range missile reductions as a result of which, in accordance with the U.S. approach, only the USSR would, over a long period, be making real reductions under the treaty.

It is obvious that in the interests of progress at the talks these and other similar obstacles must be removed.

Negotiations in the two other spheres of the talks are also continuing.

TASS Updates Talks

LD191928 Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Geneva June 19 TASS -- Discussions along all three directions of the talks on nuclear and space arms -- medium-range missiles, space and strategic offensive arms -- were continued here during the past week.

In the group on medium-range missiles the Soviet delegation submitted a draft protocol on the procedures of dismantling or scrapping missiles. The American side presented its considerations on the question of theatre missiles.

Head of a department of the Soviet General Staff Colonel General Nikolay Chervov, who is staying here, and deputy head of the Soviet delegation, roving ambassador Aleksey Obukhov had meetings with the head of the United States delegation Max Kampelman and Ambassadors Maynard Glittman and Ronald Lehman. During the conversations special attention was given to questions of thrashing out a joint draft treaty on medium-range missiles.

The Soviet side again stressed the need of removing the obstacles created by the position taken by the United States on a number of questions.

WORLD WOMEN'S CONGRESS OPENS; GORBACHEV ATTENDS

LD230749 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0655 GMT 23 Jun 87

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] The World Women's Congress opened in the Grand Kremlin Palace in Moscow today, under the slogan Without Nuclear Weapons by 2000, for Peace, Equality and Development. [video shows Freda Brown leading way onto platform of Grand Kremlin Palace, followed by Gorbachev; a procession of women dressed in European and non-European dress follows; Gorbachev takes place next to Freda Brown, Raisa Gorbachova and Aleksandra Biryukova also enter to sit in front row of platform party. Camera pans audience]

The delegates gave a warm and cordial greetings to the guests of honor: Comrades Gorbachev, Biryukova, Dobrynin.

The congress was opened by Freda Brown, president of the International Democratic Federation of Women, on behalf of the federation, which initiated the forum. In an introductory address, Freda Brown expressed gratitude for the invitation to Moscow and for the hospitality rendered. She discussed the most topical problems of the women's movement and the tasks confronting it. It is essential to develop cooperation of the female public, Freda Brown emphasized, and to step up activity for women's equality and children's happiness, against the threat of nuclear war. This aim will be served by this congress, which includes envoys from more than 150 countries. Freda Brown called upon the congress delegates to conduct a broad and free dialogue on all problems of concern to women and all people of the world.

Then Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev addressed a welcoming address to the congress participants. [video shows Gorbachev mounting rostrum; Dobrynin visible in second row of platform party]

He noted that the goals of this forum are lofty and noble. The fact that the Women's congress is being held in Moscow is being interpreted as a sign of confidence in the peace-loving policy of the Soviet state, he stressed.

Opening Speakers Cited

LD231109 Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 23 TASS -- A World Congress of Women opened in the Soviet capital today. Its motto is "Towards 2000 -- Without Nuclear Weapons, for Peace, Equality and Development".

An opening ceremony took place in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses, with about 2,300 delegates and numerous representatives of the women of Moscow attending.

Freda Brown, president of the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF), said that national women's organisations from 154 countries as well as 78 international organisations were represented at the congress. Delegates continue to arrive in Moscow.

The purpose of the world congress is to attract attention to the problems women encounter. The main of them is how to make the world safer and to reduce the risk of an outbreak of war.

"We have got various political and religious views and a lot of other dissimilarities. But I believe that the congress will show: Our accord is much greater than differences," Freda Brown said.

Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), addressed those present in a speech of greetings.

U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar conveyed good wishes in a message to the participants in the congress. His message was read out by U.N. Undersecretary- General Margaret Jan Anstee.

Speakers at the opening ceremony also included Margaret Papandreou, chairman of the Women's Union of Greece, Efegenia Martinez (Mexico), president of Women's Association "For Sovereignty and National Integration in Latin America", and Aruna Asaf Ali, a prominent public figure of India.

On a proposal by Ruth Meto, general secretary of the All-Africa Organization of Women, the delegates elected Freda Brown to be the president of the congress, and Zoya Pukhova, chairman of the Soviet Women's Committee, as the vice president of the congress.

Work at commissions and discussion centres began in the afternoon.

Gorbachev Addresses Congress

PM241100 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 87 Second Edition pp 1, 2

["M.S. Gorbachev's Speech of Greetings to the Participants in the World Women's Congress"]

[Text] Esteemed guests! Dear friends and Comrades! I am deeply grateful for the invitation to speak to you. You will probably have had time to observe the attitude of attention, sympathy, and goodwill that Soviet people show toward you, delegates to the congress. This is natural, for your aspirations, your hopes and concerns, are akin to ours, and Soviet people perceive the fact that you are holding your congress in Moscow as a sign of trust in our state's peace-loving policy. [applause]

The aims of your congress -- to preserve life on the planet and make it more just -- are lofty and noble. Today this is also a vital task for world politics. Approaching the 3d millenium, mankind is obliged to fearlessly and soberly weigh a multitude of complex problems. These include the depletion of energy resources; the starvation and poverty of tens of millions even hundreds of millions of people; ecological troubles which affect virtually every country; and dreadful diseases, old and new. But all of these and other problems on an international scale are connected in one way or another with the task of eliminating the threat of nuclear war. There are no roads to mankind's progress outside the movement toward a nuclear-free nonviolent world. There lies the key to coping with the challenges thrown down for us by the complex, dramatic and promising times.

None of us has the power to remove history's savage wars, its rivalry between states, classes, and people, with its ascents and descents of the human spirit, and with all its tragedies and triumphs. But this is the history of a divided mankind; a mankind which did not recognize its common existence.

The time has now come when, despite all the diversity of the modern world, and the unconditional right of every people to independent choice, everyone is obliged to take into account the integral nature of the world community, and to assimilate the fact that it depends on us -- the current generation -- whether life on earth will exist or not. Your congress is an impressive manifestation of the growing awareness of people in different countries of their personal involvement in what happens in the world.

People are tired of the oppressive expectation of catastrophe. The realization is growing that it is possible to ward off the danger if only people stretch their hands out to each other over the inevitable ideological, economic, and political barriers which divide states. I must say that women are more fully, more emotionally, and more urgently aware of the absolute priority of preserving peace above all else. [applause]

The old parable says there are three main values on earth: Our daily bread which gives vital force and health; wisdom found in books which provides a link between eras; and woman who prevents the thread of life from being broken. [applause] The best minds throughout the ages have stressed the peace-making role of woman; her ability to cool down heated heads and to ennoble hardened hearts. It is not surprising that it should be among women, who are destined by nature to preserve and continue the human race, that the idea of peace is today finding its most unselfish, selfless, and numerous defenders.

The energetic and passionate antiwar initiatives and demonstrations by women's organizations and movements have become an inalienable feature of the social and political climate. The international women's movement has noticeably strengthened the potential for peace and goodwill; it has made itself heard. This is a real factor in politics. What women give society, and what they are in a position to give it, depends also on the ability of society to give women real rights, social protection, and give them a sense of their due role in society. [applause]

The level of women's emancipation is a natural yardstick for the emancipation of all society. "There cannot be, there is not, and there will not be any real freedom until their is freedom for woman from the privileges which, by law, favor men"; these are Lenin's words. [applause] To which I would add that the position of women is the barometer of democratism for any state and the indicator of the respect for human rights in it. [applause]

Women throughout the world rightly demand that their voices are heard and their will taken into account when very important state decisions are made. They wish to see and to feel that society values their labor and their abilities and needs their worldly wisdom and their cordial warmth and generosity. They want to be confident that their families will never be left in misfortune; that they will be guaranteed the most essential conditions for a normal life; that their children will receive an education and that a child who is ill will always be given assistance.

You are probably interested in knowing how we view all these problems in our own country and what we are doing to resolve them. Soviet people will shortly be marking the 70th anniversary of their great revolution. [paragraph continues]

There is much in the history of mankind that the Revolution did for the first time. [applause] For the first time it opened the way to a civilization in which there is no exploitation, nobody hungry or deprived, no unemployment or illiteracy. For the first time working people had the opportunity of building a society in their interests. For the first time all nations and nationalities became equals and created a unique internationalist commonwealth. For the first time a state appeared that was interested in the spiritual growth of each of its citizens and in their conscious political activity. Up until the year 1917, there had not been a single state or democratic legislature that had done half of what Soviet power did for women in the first months of its existence. [applause]

In the USSR, a woman really does have equal rights with a man; and in some ways even more. [laughter and applause] There is no discrimination in payment for work and there are identical conditions for gaining an education, for a career, for taking part in party work and in government and local lower bodies. Women work in all branches of the national economy. They predominate in such spheres as health care, education, and culture. Furthermore, women here make up 60 percent of those specialists with a tertiary and secondary specialist education. [applause] Can one infer then that everything here is fine?

In all frankness, I tell you: No. Some of our our society's shortcomings, as is sometimes the case with individuals, are on extension of its virtues.

Women's active and equal participation in social production, in the political, scientific and cultural activities, have enhanced their prestige, their self-respect, feeling of dignity, independence from men. However, this has not always been accompanied by a lightened load in the fulfillment of their ancient functions as mothers, wives, and those in charge of upbringing. Some problems have become exacerbated due to the shortcomings in the areas of services and trade. Thus, the social load borne by women has increased.

In general, bringing families into a healthy state and enhancing their moral potential appears to me to be a very topical social task. You know, of course, that our society is going through an extraordinarily interesting and very complicated period of deep changes. We call this restructuring. [applause] Restructuring will make it genuinely possible to open up the potential of socialism. We are involving all strata of the people in it; we are allowing room for initiative, creativity, talent, and capability. Each will find something to do and his own place in this grand work; and we will continue to learn and to teach each other how to work in the conditions of restructuring.

The point is to impart a qualitatively new aspect to the socialist system; to develop the humanism and respect for man's dignity inherent in its fundamental basis, to raise onto a new level the name of citizen of the socialist fatherland. We are doing this, through extensive democratization. Openness and publicity [otkrytost i glasnost] justice and trust in people, attentiveness toward their views and reliance on them, irreconcilability toward breaches of the laws and moral norms, public unmasking of dishonesty, lies, baseness and parasitism -- these alone have already tangibly changed the whole atmosphere of the life of society, although not much time has passed at all. [applause]

We wish to release maximally and invigorate for restructuring the initiative of Soviet women. We have recently taken a major step with this purpose in mind: We have set up throughout the whole a country a network of women's councils, united in a unified system with the committee of Soviet women at its head. We expect a great deal from the work of women's councils.

The women's councils serve as accumulators of women's energy and initiative. An exceptionally important mission has fallen to them: working in the thick of life, in each town, each village, at the factory, in the apartment block, in the home, the women's councils, better than anyone else, understand the problems of women and families and can give timely assistance, calling on the authorities if necessary.

I would like to single out one issue: the upbringing of the rising generation. A new generation is growing up. It must take over the baton of socialism from the older ones and carry it further. It must be ready to build anew relations in the world which is becoming increasingly interdependent. The woman in the family, in the school, everywhere, bears a tremendous responsibility to ensure that from the early years, the future citizen is brought up to respect his people and their culture, people of other nations and races, in a spirit of respecting their culture and way of life. [applause]

The boys and girls of today will have to live and work tomorrow on one planet in still closer contact than we do. We believe in the success of what has been started. Our society, which has covered a heroic and stern road of struggle for survival in a hostile environment, for the revolutonary transformation of a huge and backward country, is capable of tackling this task too. Although it is of course very complex and we know this. It forces us to rethink much in our past and present. It demands bold, unconventional decisions, the highest responsibility, and truly selfless efforts. We must overcome much within ourselves because, as has been said more than once, we are all people of our own time and it is not that simple for us to come around to the new way of thinking. It did not just arise from the requirement to solve things in a modern way and to solve our internal problems thoroughly. It is a search for a response to the challenge the likes of which we have not previously met. The end of the 20th century has become a turning point in the history of civilization. The unprecedented development of science and technology has brought about a qualitative revolution in military affairs. People have acquired weapons that are capable -- even if only a few of them are exploded -- of turning our planet into ashes.

It has become a priority task to stop this from happening. But there is also another side here. It is immoral to delight in scientific and technical progress while closing one's eyes to the fact that it is only a small part of the earth's inhabitants that enjoys its fruits. Hundreds of millions of people do not eat their fill, are unable to read and write, and have no roof over their head. The most monstrous thing is that children are dying every day from emaciation, from disease, from lack of what is most essential, and this at the end of the 20th century, the age of electronics and the "green revolutions," the age of space flights, and truly limitless possibilities for feeding, clothing, and teaching several thousands of millions of people.

However, it is not simply that these possibilities are being used badly and to a small extent: Imperialism is directing them against man, and that is why, on account of the arms race that has been imposed by it, scientific and technical progress is still costing people too dearly. [paragraph continues]

The gap is growing between the small number of developed states and the dozens of countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Their financial indebtedness has reached catastrophic proportions, and this is nothing other than the consequence of the egoistical and truly plunderous activity of the banks and corporations of the capitalist North. As a result, the dangers for the whole of mankind being engendered by unequal exchange and the exploitation of the remainder of the world are already comparable with the universal nuclear and ecological threat. In other words, disarmament for development, confidence, and cooperation are the three fundamentals upon which alone it is possible to move into the future. There is no alternative now. [applause]

An understanding of this is penetrating the broad masses and the politically influential spheres. That is the main thing. It is being transformed into active positions, into organized actions against the arms race, and in support of specific initiatives, making it possible to reach agreement on lowering the military threat.

Reminders to governments about their responsibilities grow into a demonstration of a lack of trust in those who avoid their responsibilities, who are unwilling, as before, to reckon with the realities. It is getting increasingly difficult to intimidate using the "Soviet threat," to use it to justify an arms race, and the protraction of talks. There are forces in the world, and you know about them, for whom such changes are not to their liking. These forces are already acting to erect barriers to the process of trust in international relations. Over the past 2 years, the Soviet Union has submitted proposals on virtually every issue of disarmament. What we hear in response is without exception: "Good, but let the Soviets back up their words with deeds." Let me say this: It is not only we who need a realistic policy; it is needed by all states and by all peoples, including the Americans. It presupposes, at the very least, a serious attitude to proposals from the other side, how constructive they are, whether they take the partner's interests, public opinion, and the conclusions of science into account. [applause].

Alas! In response to our initiatives, we receive, as a rule, either an instant rejection or a dogmatic reassertion of old positions. That is to say, something is awry here concerning realism in policy, while the world needs and demands a policy of realistic deeds. If one takes an honest look at the relationship between word and deed in East-West relations, what picture do you get? The Soviet Union, guided by new thinking, builds its foreign policy in such a way as to halt the arms race, eliminate the nuclear threat, and improve the situation. The United States continues to count on force of arms and expansion of the sphere of military rivalry, including space. The Soviet Union maintained a unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests for 18 months -- that is deed, not words. The United States also responded with deeds by stepping up explosions in Nevada. On 15 January 1986, the Soviet Union submitted a program for the stage-by-stage elimination of nuclear weapons and other mass destruction weapons by the end of the century. What was the reply? That peace without nuclear weapons is altogether impossible, that this is a Utopia; and they again vowed allegiance to the doctrince of nuclear deterrence.

We have stopped the production of chemical weapons and are building a facility to destroy them. This is action and not mere words. How does NATO respond? With plans to manufacture and deploy binary weapons. [applause] It is thanks to the fact that the USSR has indeed proved its readiness to take account of its partners' unease that a positive outcome of the Stockholm conference on confidence-building measures has become possible.

The Reykjavik meeting that we proposed could have marked an historic turning point in disarmament matters but the dramatic dialogue did not end in accord. The decisive step was not taken because for the United States it would have meant rejecting preparations for Star Wars and of the policy of military-strategic superiority over the USSR. How much rumpus, past and present, is there over verficiation? The USSR has, both publicly and at the negotiating table, spoken out in favor of the strictest verification measures, including international measures and onsite inspection. What of the West? Again speeches about the importance of verification, but now accompanied by reservations -- the idea of which is to protect private military business -- and bases on other people's territory against it.

When the public, political figures, and scientists asked us to separate medium-range missiles from the Reykjavik package, we responded with action. We went that far. Moreover, we also agreed to eliminate operational and tactical missiles in Europe. After many months of delay and argument, the NATO members seemed to give a positive reply but subsequent elucidation both in statements and via diplomatic channels make one wary. Again, as many times before, we are seeing attempts to back down from what was agreed between Moscow and Washington at the political level. Again demands are being put before us that contradict the principles of equal security. The deference shown to the incorrigible militarists, who have no desire to come to terms with the possibility that a first agreement on nuclear disarmament my be concluded, indicates the very great dependence of the U.S. Administration on militaristic groups. As it happens, the first anniversary of the Budapest initiative of the Warsaw Pact countries fell in June. They proposed to NATO that they should look into questions of conventional arms and armed forced from the Atlantic to the Urals; sit down at the negotiating table and agree to cut both by one-quarter at the beginning of the nineties, and cut an additional quarter afterward. In response, the NATO countries started talking about the necessity of investing more money in the production and improvement of conventional arms.

A month ago, at the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conference in Berlin the members clearly laid out their military doctrine which is devoted to the task of preventing both nuclear and conventional war and is targeted at a reasonable sufficiency in the volume and type of arms and armed forces and is designed exclusively for defensive aims. They invited NATO to discuss and compare at a high level the doctrines of the two blocs and agree on ruling out the actual military-technical possibility of attacking one another. We have not received a clear answer. But speculation about the USSR's alleged superiority in conventional arms has been increased.

The day before yesterday, chatting to journalists at the polling place I said the USSR will go on taking real steps to seek solutions on the path to disarmament. But our partners in the West must also do something and not simply engage in thinking up further demands on us to test our patience. [applause] That is the situation. These are the words and deeds. I had to tell you about this because any peace movement in our time cannot ignore the concrete facts of military danger at any given moment. That is precisely why the professional organizations of scientists, doctors, and ex-soldiers have now gained such weight on the scales of peace and war.

Their authority has enabled them to already become a factor that cannot be eliminated in the current disposition of forces.

World politics, one may say, is also being tested by restructuring. In that restructuring, as in ours, there are many champions, and many sincere supporters. It has stirred many to think about things seriously.

Dear friends! The composition of the participants in your congress is unprecedentedly broad and prestigious, confirming that women have seriously taken up the cause of peace. They comprise a great and inspiring force, a creative and beautiful force! [applause]

This strengthens the conviction that peace is not a utopia, and that if we, the men and women of world, act energetically and together, we shall surely preserve it. [applause]

Esteemed Mrs Brown! Esteemed participants of the congress! You can be completely sure of the one thing: Soviet people are deeply devoted to the cause of peace and friendship between peoples. I would like you to depart from Moscow with this feeling, and hope that never leaves you. [applause] I wish you and your movement and congress success. [applause]

Winnie Mandela Invited

LD230904 Moscow TASS in English 0813 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Harare June 23 TASS -- The Women's International Democratic Federation sent an invitation to Winnie Mandela, the prominent public figure of South Africa and passionate and resolute fighter against the apartheid system, to take part in the 9th World Women's Congress which opened in Moscow today. On the eve of the forum TASS correspondent Yuriy Pichugin made a telephone call to Johannesburg's African suburb of Soweto where Winnie Mandela lives and took an interview from her.

Winnie said that it was difficult to express joy she felt when she learnt about an invitation to come to the Congress. Understanding that the Pretoria authorities would never permit her to implement her dream to visit Moscow and would not issue a passport, she, nevertheless, felt great joy and pride for all South Afrian women about whom people in the world remember and know.

Now South Africa is living, evidently, through the most difficult and responsible period, Winne Mandela went on to say. Long years of reprisals of the racist regime could not break the indomitable will of the African majority for freedom and equality. She noted that by extedning the state of emergency, the authorities actually approved a state of war against their own people. Mass arrests, tortures and quelling of any free-thinking show weakness rather than strength of the regime which exhausted all possibilities of total terror and feels its inevitable downfall.

Winnie Mandela said that a fortnight ago she saw another time her husband, Nelson Mandela, a leader of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa, who has been languishing in prisons of the apartheid regime for nearly 25 years. In the recent past his health deteriorated considerably, and now he is in a prison hospital. However, Nelson's spirit is not broken, and all his thoughts are aimed at freeing the people from racial tyranny.

"I should like to convey my sincere gratitude and thankfulness to all women of the world for solidarity with the struggle of South African people against the hated system of apartheid," noted Winnie Mandela.

AFP on Alternative Congress

AU241341 Paris AFP in English 1247 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow, June 24 (AFP) -- Jewish women refuzniks barred from attending an official international women's congress here have adopted a statement seeking support for their emigration demands, one of the participants at the alternative conference told AFP Wednesday. Lena Dubianskaya, contacted by telephone, said that about 80 women had gathered in a Moscow apartment Tuesday to discuss the plight of Jewish women whose applications to emigrate have been turned down by Soviet authorities.

The unofficial meeting, which was continuing in another apartment here Wednesday, was called after the Soviet women's committee refused to allow refuznik women to attend the official five-day conference which was opened Tuesday by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. Mrs. Dubianskaya said the statement adopted by the two-day gathering was addressed to the 2,300 delegates at the official meeting, whose theme is "Toward 2000 - Without Nuclear Weapons. For Peace, Equality, Development".

Two members of the Canadian delegation to the official congress went to the unofficial meeting Tuesday, she said. The Canadians expressed support for the refuzniks' cause, as did three Israeli women who had met with refuzniks the previous day.

Two women who arrived for Tuesday's alternative meeting were asked to leave, on suspicion of working for the KGB, the Soviet secret police, she added.

GERASIMOV GIVES BRIEFING; DISCUSSES FRG PERSHINGS

LD241151 Moscow TASS in English 1137 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow June 24 TASS -- Under the disguise of the existing forms of cooperation with allies, the United States is seeking to reserve the opportunity to circumvent the would-be agreement on medium- and shorter-range missiles, Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov told a briefing here today.

The U.S. wanted to take out from the agreement 72 American warheads for West German Pershing-1A missiles without admitting that the USSR even had the right to measures in compensation.

It was also claimed, said the Soviet spokesman, that the Soviet delegation raised the issue of warheads for the Pershing-1A's only lately.

"The question has long been raised within the overall context of the agreement. It is simply now, when the elaboration of the treaty entered the practical plane, that the U.S. grasped at the West German Pershings as a new opportunity to fix special terms of itself.

From the viewpoint of common sense, the total elimination of Soviet and American medium-range forces and shorter-range missiles implied inadmissibility of leaving any warheads for medium- or shorter-range missiles in Europe. Any other approach would be illogical and dangerous.

Space Research Pact Discussed

LD241110 Moscow TASS in English 1101 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 24 TASS -- Agreement on the list of devices banned for deployment in outer space would meet the interests of both the USSR and the United States, Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov told a briefing here today.

"This would delineate the boundary between permitted and outlawed activities in outer space," he said. "Naturally, the provisions of the ABM Treaty would remain unchanged, and the sides, as agreed upon Reykjavik, would pledge not to break out of it for ten years.

The pragmatic decision we offer would create an atmosphere of stability necessary for implementing deep cuts in strategic arms."

"The decision would ensure, on the one hand, the preservation of the ABM Treaty and would make it possible, on the other hand, to conduct research and experiments which would not violate the treaty," Gerasimov said.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said the American side adhered to a destructive stance on questions of outer space.

"The U.S. is arbitrarily replacing the Reykjavik agreement on the 10-year period of compliance with the ABM Treaty with a provision enabling it to conduct unrestrained work on developing a large-scale ABM system for seven years and start its deployment after 1994.

Something quite different is being offered as an alternative to preserving the ABM Treaty and strengthening strategic stability." In order to advance the Geneva talks, Gerasimov said, the U.S. should correct its non-constructive stand.

On Olympics, Chernobyl

LD241209 Moscow TASS in English 1159 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 24 TASS -- Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov, replying to questions by journalists at a briefing here today, said that the Soviet Union had not as yet confirmed its participation in the forthcoming Olympic games in Seoul.

But, he said, "we positively assess the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for holding the games both in North and South Korea, which would help improve the situation in the Korean Peninsula and secure the normal course of the games."

Gerasimov announced that foreign correspondents would be allowed to attend the trial of Chernobyl nuclear power plant officials to open soon. 10-11 foreign journalists would be able to watch the opening of the trial and its concluding session.

PRESIDENT REAGAN VETOES RADIO-TV LEGISLATION

LD202230 Moscow TASS in English 2203 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Text] Washington 21 TASS -- President Reagan vetoed a bill providing for a possibility of U.S. radio and TV companies to give the right to opponents to voice different points of view in broadcasts discussing important issues provoking differences. This proposal has been discussed for many years in the USA on a large scale. Congress has the final say on the bill. It can repeal the veto if two-thirds of both houses vote it down.

U.S. REFUSES VISA TO IZVESTIYA POLITICAL OBSERVER

LD231040 Moscow TASS in English 0941 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] New York June 23 TASS -- Delegates of a regional seminar of North American countries on the Palestinian problem held in the U.N. headquarters are indignant over the refusal of the U.S. Department of State to issue an entry visa to Konstantin Geyvandov, political observer of IZVESTIYA. He was invited by the U.N. Committee of the Exercise of Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to make a report at the seminar. However, he could not attend it because of the arbitrary action taken by Washington.

Samir Mansouri [name as received], deputy permanent observer of the Arab League at the U.N., has said in an interview with the TASS correspondent Arkadiy Sidoruk that the U.S. decision is absolutely groundless. The U.S., a host country of the United Nations Organization, has no right to block the participation of representatives of sovereign countries in international confernces held under U.N. aegis.

According to Riyad Mansour [name as received], deputy permanent observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization at the U.N., the U.S. again displayed its real attitude to the much-suffering Palestinian people and the Palestine Liberation Organization. Washington has not permitted a Soviet representative to attend the seminar, because the USSR is a country that upholds most consistently the rights of the Palestinian people, Riyad Mansour pointed out.

Philip Oke, an American clergyman, observer of the Christian Peace Conference at the U.N., described the step taken by the U.S. as another violation of the letter and spirit of the agreement on the U.N. headquarters. He said that the step had been taken for political reasons. The U.S. is inimical to the goals of the Committee on the Exercise of Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian people. Philip Oke believes that in this way the U.S. is alienating itself from the world community.

IZVESTIYA Comments

PM231215 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jun 87 morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA "Press Service" report: "...And disrespect for the United Nations"]

[Text] The UN Organization is holding a seminar on the Palestinian question 22-23 June at its headquarters in New York. [paragraph continues]

Over the course of 1986-1987 the UN committee for implementing the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people has been organizing such seminars in various regions on the basis of the "Palestine question" resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly 12 December 1985. The United Nations invited IZVESTIYA political observer K. Geyvandov to the New York seminar as an expert.

But he did not succeed in getting to the seminar. The U.S. authorities failed to issue a visa to K. Geyvandov before the start of the seminar. They thus violated the agreement between the U.S. Government and the United Nations under which the U.S. Administration undertook to ensure free access to the UN Headquarters. They also violated the Final Act of the all-European conference, which bears the signature of the U.S. President.

Now that the issue is going to press, the visa has still not been issued. The train has left, as they say. K. Geyvandov was obliged to send the seminar's organizers a telegram explaining that it was the lack of a visa which was preventing him from traveling to the UN Headquarters.

People may ask what are the motives for this behavior on the part of official Washington? We think it is a component of the long war which the present U.S. Administration has been waging against the United Nations, accusing it of mainly adopting decisions inconvenient to the U.S. Government. If we are speaking specifically of the present seminar in New York, the question of an international peace conference on the Near East is on its agenda. The Soviet expert was asked to speak on precisely this question.

The decision on the need to convene an international conference for a just Near East settlement was made by the UN General Assembly in resolution 38/58C back in 1983. But the United States, together with Israel, of course, not only voted against this resolution but is doing everything to prevent its fulfillment and, indeed, the implementation of all the other UN decisions on the Near East conflict since 1967.

NORTH REFUSES TO TESTIFY AT CLOSED-DOOR HEARING

LD192152 Moscow TASS in English 2132 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Washington June 19 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

Chairman of the House Select Committee investigating the Iran-contra affair, Congressman Lee Hamilton reported that juridical matters connected with the refusal of one of the main players in the affair, former staffer of the National Security Council apparatus Oliver North to give testimony to a joint closed-door meeting of the congressional committees were discussed on Thursday. Hamilton said that a definite decision on this score had not yet been arrived at.

It would seem strange that North who had to agree to give testimony in order to avoid being charged with contempt of Congress now presses for the right to testify only at public meetings of the commissions. He and his defence have been subtle in their calculations, however: members of the commissions at public meetings would be compelled to avoid ilucidating many "sensitive" details of the operations in which North took part.

Juridical casuistry flourished also with regard to the question whether North and all other staffers of the National Security Council Apparatus, involved in the Iran-contra affair have violated the U.S. legislation by funnelling funds for the purchase of arms and supplying them to contras.

Lawyers experienced in casuistry clutched at the circumstances that neither the White House nor the apparatus of the National Security Council were mentioned in the Boland Amendment which prohibited military aid to contras in 1984. If it is proved that there were no violations of law, this might be a straw to clutch at not only for North but also for high-placed officials in the White House.

Despite all efforts of experienced lawyers and manoeuvres of the White House, the scandal, far from abating, aggravates still more. The publication by the Research Service of the Congress of the protocols of the meetings of both chambers on the United States policy with regard to Nicaragua over the period from 1983 to 1986 meant pouring oil into the fire. These protocols called broad attention again to the accusations of many authoritative legislators against the administration that waging an undeclared war against Nicaragua it has been violating both America laws and fundamental standards of international law. Thus the protocols, specifically, recorded the following words of Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Claiborne Pell: "Contras really are terrorists.. rough estimate was that some 4,000 civilian casualties had taken place as a result of the actions of contras... terrorism should be opposed and we do inveigh against it. But when it is practiced, we should be honest with ourselves and recognise that we, too, are using terrorism as a weapon."

LABOR-CAPITAL 'STRUGGLE' ESCALATING IN U.S.

LD202226 Moscow TASS in English 2118 GMT 20 Jun 87

["Tool of Reaction and Capital" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 20 TASS -- TASS analyst Vladimir Matyash writes:

June 23, 1947 is one of the darkest dates in the history of the United States of America. The U.S. Congress approved the so-called Taft-Hartley Law (on regulating labour relations) on that day at the time of President Truman. The law adopted at the bidding of the monopolistic quarters to undermine the organized labour movement and to infringe further the rights of working people, gives the President the right to issue orders ruling that the court of law may pass a judgement on ending a strike if a "state of emergency" develops as a result of it. The President is not duty-bound to explain what is the essence of the "state of emergency". If the court judgement is not complied with, strikers and trade union leaders may be sentenced to a fine or to imprisonment.

In 1978 the law was used against 160,000 striking miners. In 1981, guided by the law, President Reagan disbanded the airport air controllers' union in the USA. As a result, 11,500 people were given the sack. Quite recently, last February, employing the Taft-Hartley Law, the administration directed 6,600 striking employees of the Long Island Railway company near New York to return to their jobs.

A strike of workers at a major U.S. steel company USX was the longest in the history of this industry. They went on strike in protest against attempts of the corporation management to thrust upon them a new labour contract providing for a considerable cut in their pay. Actions by the USX firm are a component part of the onslaught on the gains of American workers, launched in the past few years by big business with the administration's assistance.

Lockouts of workers are taking place time and again. Over the past seven years about one million people lost their jobs annually.

Feverish militarization of the USA is another lever for stepping up an onslaught on labour rights. According to official data, every billion dollars spent by the Washington administration on U.S. military buildup entails a loss of 12,000 jobs. Nearly 15 million people are deprived of jobs and, consequently, of basic means of subsistence. Over 35 million Americans, mostly blacks, live in poverty. It is not accidental, therefore, that U.S. workers are stepping up their actions in defence of their vital interests, and the struggle between labour and capital is aggravating.

IZVESTIYA SUMMARIZES MURAKHOVSKIY VISIT TO CANADA

PM231313 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "On Canadian Soil"]

[Text] Ottawa, 21 Jun -- A Soviet delegation headed by V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, was in Canada 14 through 21 June. The delegation took part in the third session of the Soviet-Canadian Joint Commission on Cooperation in Agriculture.

The session participants summed up the results of bilateral cooperation in various sectors of agro-industrial production and exchanged information about the state of and prospects for developing the agriculture and food industry of the USSR and Canada. The conviction was expressed that both countries possess considerable opportunities for further expanding and deepening economic, trade, scientific,and technical ties in this sphere. V.S. Murakhovskiy and Canadian Agriculture Minister John Wise signed a protocol on further cooperation in agriculture between the two countries.

During the visit, the Soviet delegation visited the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta, and Saskatchewan. Numerous meetings were held at farms, agricultural processing enterprises, scientific research centers, and firms producing agricultural equipment. During these meetings the participants exchanged opinions on ways of expanding mutually beneficial ties and on promising new forms of cooperation.

At meetings and in conversations with representatives of political, public, scientific, and business circles in Canada and at news conferences members of the Soviet delegation spoke about the large-scale measures under way in the USSR to restructure all aspects of the life of Soviet society, to develop openness, to improve and deepen socialist democracy, to speed up the country's socioeconomic development, and to implement the USSR Food Program.

In the context of the improvement of agro-industrial complex management the Canadian side's attention was drawn to the fact that opportunities are now opening up for new forms of mutually beneficial Soviet-Canadian cooperation, particularly through the setting up of joint enterprises and agro-industrial cooperatives.

The Soviet delegation visited the Western Farm Progress Show international agricultural exhibition in the city of Regina.

During the visit V.S. Murakhovskiy had meetings and conversations with Canadian Deputy Prime Minister D. Mazankowski, Minister of International Trade P. Carney, Minister of State for the Canadian Wheat Board C. Mayer, and the leaders of a number of Canadian provinces.

BIBIN ON SINO-SOVIET COOPERATION IN CONSTRUCTION

OW220346 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0100 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] We would like to discuss the development of Soviet-Chinese ties, mainly the cooperation between the two countries in capital construction. Dear audience and friends, when Chinese Vice Premier Yao Yilin visited the Soviet Union in the summer of 1985, he signed an economic and technical cooperation agreement to build and renovate industrial projects. The agreement called for developing 7 new projects and the renovation of 17 existing projects in the power industry, ferrous and nonferrous metals industries, machine-building industry, coal industry, chemical industry, in the fields of communications and transport, and in other economic spheres in China. Thus, the construction units in both countries are faced with arduous tasks. To help coordinate work in this regard and understand the situation of capital construction in China, the Soviet State Committee for Construction Affairs and the Soviet State Planning Committee sent a delegation to China. Our station reporter asked Bibin, first deputy chairman of the Soviet State Planning Committee, to talk about his trip to China.

Bibin said: Not long ago, we visited Beijing, Xian, Guangzhou, and Shenzhen and held talks with the Chinese Planning Commission and the Chinese designing, scientific research, and construction units. We saw some large-scale capital construction projects including housing projects and hotels as well as business, sports, and cultural centers under construction at a rapid pace.

Comrade Bibin said: We studied and understood the basic orientation of China's capital construction and economic reform. The Soviet Union is also undergoing economic reform, and our economic departments are adopting a new system in carrying out economic management. Therefore, when we talked with the Chinese comrades, both sides were interested how the reform policy of the other side was being carried out. In addition, our two nations have many things in common in carrying out construction and tackling problems. For example, both countries have tried to tap their own financial resources and obtain bank loans to develop construction projects instead of relying on government funds to carry out construction. In developing production and making full use of their financial resources, both countries have made careful planning and prompt decisions independently. China is well-experienced in solving problems in the use of energy resources. The Chinese comrades also learn from the Soviet experience in doing designing work and in implementing the bidding and contractual system.

Comrade Bibin said: We are greatly impressed with China's history, culture, and places of historic interest. They fully reflect China's traditions in building and construction. We were warmly received everywhere we went. We also met some Chinese comrades who had studied or had been in the Soviet Union. The recalled their visits to the Soviet Union warmly. This shows that construction workers in both countries highly value the cooperation between the two sides. Many construction units in China expressed their desire to cooperate and establish direct contacts with Soviet designing and construction units. Both sides discussed the proposal to set up a work team for the facilitation of cooperation in construction work as a liaison between the planning committees of the two countries. The meeting of the Soviet-Chinese Commission for Economic, Trade, and Scientific and Technological Cooperation held in Moscow in May this year adopted a decision to set up such work team.

In conclusion, Comrade Bibin said: The cooperation between the Soviet and Chinese construction workers will help strengthen friendship and enhance mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries.

ECONOMIST DESCRIBES NEW PRC BANKRUPTCY LAW

PM191015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 87 Second Edition p 5

[Candidate of Economic Sciences V. Remyga article under the rubric "At Your Request": "By Way of an Experiment"; first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] "I have read that an enterprise bankruptcy law has been adopted in China. I would like to learn more details about the essence and application of that legal act." V. Razumov, Moscow.

The Chinese press first mentioned the permissibility of enterprise bankruptcy in 1980 during a discussion of the problem of "socialist competition." The corresponding draft law was published only at the end of 1986. The validation of the new legal act is conditional on the adoption of a law on industrial enterprises owned by the whole people. However, this condition has not yet been fulfilled. Approval for the law on industrial enterprises owned by the whole people was again deferred at the recent National People's Congress session. Thus, the bankruptcy law is not yet in force either.

The chief reason for drawing up such a legislative act was the desire to liquidate loss-making enterprises. This step is regarded as a constituent part of the current economic reforms in the PRC and as an essential measure for enhancing the efficiency of the entire national economy. Because, according to RENMIN RIBAO data, in the early eighties approximately 30 percent of plants and factories were making a loss.

The Chinese press admits that a paradoxical situation had come about: The more loss-making enterprises produced, the greater the burden of subsidies the state bore. While such a situation might still be justified with regard to plants and factories producing output essential for the moral functioning of the entire national economy, for the majority of other enterprises, RENMIN RIBAO wrote, such a practice is economic nonsense.

In this connection a special program was drawn up to reduce the unprofitability of enterprises. At first it was proposed to place the chief emphasis primarily on administrative measures. For example, to instill elementary order in production, replace outdated technology and obsolete equipment, reduce production prime costs, improve the standard of managerial work, and so forth. If such measures proved inadequate, a loss-making enterprise, according to RENMIN RIBAO, could be "closed, mothballed, merged with another, or switched to producing different output."

Then came more radical measures. Thus, within the framework of the price reform begun in 1985 the profitability of some previously loss-making enterprises increased thanks to higher prices for certain kinds of output. However, a number of plants and factories found themselves in a still sorrier plight, because the prime cost of their output increased.

All these attempts to reduce unprofitability in enterprises have hardly produced the expected results. Thus, according to PRC State Council data, approximately 6 percent of state enterprises now have total losses exceeding the value of their fixed capital. In 1986 3.2 billion yuan was paid out in state subsidies to cancel out the unprofitability of plants and factories, or 17.5 percent more than planned. Almost 4 billion yuan is being allocated for this purpose this year.

The majority of Chinese economists saw the permissibility of enterprise bankruptcy as the way out of the situation that had come about.

The reform of the credit system, carried out in 1985-1986, gave the final boost to the drafting of the bankruptcy law. The wide possibiliity of obtaining various kinds of credit (including commercial credit) from banks, organizations, and enterprises had the result that a number of plants and factories ended up "insolvent" after picking up considerable credits. That brought about an increase in the number of loss-making enterprises. Last year there were almost 7 percent more than in 1985.

The new law makes an attempt to smooth out as far as possible any negative consequences associated with plant and factory bankruptcy. It views the liquidation of a loss-making enterprise as an extreme measure. The chief thing is that the law provides for a package of measures to enable an enterprise to avoid bankruptcy.

RENMIN RIBAO reported that last September an auction of the property of a cooperative plant that had produced blast-proof equipment -- an "insolvent debtor" -- was held for the first time in the city of Shenyang. It passed to the Shenyang Gas Supply Company for 200,000 yuan. The workers of the bankrupt enterprise were designated as "awaiting work," that is, unemployed. Those who had failed to find employment after 6 months received unemployment benefits to the tune of 75 percent of their former wage, and then 30 yuan a month for up to 2 years out of a special insurance fund.

PRAVDA CITES MPRP STATEMENT ON BATMONH TRIP

PM240946 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 87 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Important Contribution"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 20 Jun -- The meeting in Moscow between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, was an important new contribution to the development of the fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet and Mongolian peoples and the strengthening of the socialist countries' unity and cohesion. This is stressed in an MPRP Central Committee Politburo resolution adopted on the results of the meeting between the two fraternal countries' leaders.

The meeting, the document notes, once again demonstrated the USSR's and Mongolia's determination, together with the fraternal parties and the socialist and other peace-loving states, to continue actively, in the spirit of the new political thinking, to work for the sake of strengthening universal peace and security, in particular in the Asian and Pacific region, and to come out in favor of the elimination of seats of tension and the development of relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation.

In the course of the meeting the unchanging nature of the course of the CPSU and the MPRP toward steadily widening and developing Soviet-Mongolian cooperation, ensuring a qualitative increase in its effectiveness, and further improving economic, scientific, and technical ties between the two countries was reaffirmed.

MURAKHOVSKIY RECEIVES JAPANESE FISHERIES MINISTER

LD221203 Moscow TASS in English 1136 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 22 TASS -- Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, received today Matsuki Kato, minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries of Japan.

They discussed questions connected with the further development of Soviet-Japanese relations in the sphere of fishing and the rational use of natural resources of the littoral zone, as well as some problems dealing with the starting of joint ventures in fishing, agriculture and forestry.

The conversation was attended by Nikolay Kotlyar, USSR minister of fisheries, and Yasue Katori, ambassador of Japan to the USSR.

Kamentsev Meets Kato

LD191638 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 19 TASS -- Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Vladimir Kamentsev received today Japan's minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries Mutsuki Kato, staying in the USSR as a guest of the USSR ministry of fisheries. During the talks they discussed further ways of developing Soviet-Japanese relations in fisheries.

The attention of the Japanese minister was drawn to the campaign to restructure the management of Soviet foreign economic ties, which opens up new possibilities for further extending mutually beneficial relations between the two states, in particular by forming joint ventures on the territory of the USSR.

Fisheries Cooperation Discussed

LD191435 Moscow TASS in English 1424 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 19 TASS -- Soviet and Japanese striving for further extending cooperation in fisheries was expressed at today's meeting between Soviet Fisheries Minister Nikolay Kotlyar and Japan's minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries Mutsuki Kato, who arrived in Moscow yesterday.

The ministries noted that the interests of the USSR and Japan in preserving and rationally using fish stock in the north western Pacific were identical and that sectoral bilateral cooperation became increasingly diversified. The success of recent talks bears evidence of the growing mutual understanding and positive development of Soviet-Japanese relations in fisheries, Mutsuki Kato said.

The Soviet-Japanese cooperation in fisheries is based on three intergovernmental agreements and seven agreements between the Soviet Fisheries Ministry and Japanese private organisations and firms.

Fishing is traditionally done within the 200-mile economic zones of the two countries. Seaproducts have been harvested jointly by Soviet and Japanese ships since 1979. There are joint projects to coordinate research into fish stocks, upgrade methods of taking and processing fish and exchange fish fry.

Talks are under way currently with several Japanese firms on establishing jointly-run breeding and processing facilities in the Soviet Far East.

KADENA AIR BASE BLOCKED BY DEMONSTRATORS

LD211431 Moscow TASS in English 1407 GMT 21 Jun 87

[Text] Tokyo June 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Anichkin reports:

25 thousand demonstrators gathered today at the U.S. Kadena Airbase in Okinawa, despite tropical downpour. The participants in the protest against the U.S. military presence in Japan formed a "live chain" that stretched for 17 km over the perimeter of that U.S. base, the biggest one in Japan. Children, old people, disabled persons formed lines along the barbed-wire fence, leaders of the Socialist Party, of the General Council of Trade Unions in Japan took part in this action of protest against the U.S. military presence in Japan. This is the biggest such action this year. Kadena Base has been blocked for over an hour. The participants in the manifestation sent into the air 10,000 air balloons with anti-war slogans.

There are anti-war slogans on scarves which demonstrators fastened to the barbed-wire fence.

The manifestation was organized by the Okinawan Trade Union Council in tribute to the memory of peaceful people of the Island who were killed during the Japanese-U.S. battle on the island in 1945 at the latest period of the Second World War. The manifestation culminated in a mass meeting near Kadena. Speakers demanded that Japan's non-nuclear status be guaranteed, that U.S. military facilities be removed from Okinawa.

"Let today's blockage of Kadena become a historic event. We wish Okinawa's example to urge the peoples of the world to the struggle," said chairman of the Okinawan Trade Union Council Misao Kamiyama. The appeal for peace was adopted by the meeting.

Leaders of the Japanese anti-nuclear movement chose Okinawa as the venue of main actions at the beginning of the traditional summer peace drive for the reason that three-quarters of U.S. military bases and facilities in Japan are concentrated on Okinawa. They take up the best lands there. Stations of strategic communications have been set up there, and Kadena is one of the airports for B-52 strategic bombers. Dangerous incidents constantly happen around U.S. bases and ranges. Houses are hit by fragments of shells, machinegun fire is opened on cars, people working in the fields are suddenly subjected to chemical attacks. The biggest number of the crimes of the U.S. military against peaceful population happens in Okinawa.

Tokyo Rally Supports Protest

OW230925 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] About 2,000 people gathered at an antiwar rally at the outer Garden of Meiji Shrine in Tokyo today. Participants in the rally expressed solidarity with the Okinawan people who encircled and blocked U.S. Air Base at Kadena yesterday in protest against the U.S. military presence in Japan.

People who joined in the Okinawa protest action yesterday demanded that the nonnuclear principles be observed and the Japanese-U.S. Security Treaty, which threatens peace and security in Asia, be abolished.

There was a fierce clash between participants of the Tokyo rally and police.

TALKS ON SPACE COOPERATION WITH INDONESIA PLANNED

LD231931 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Excerpts] The Soviet Union and Indonesia will examine in future months prospects of establishment of bilateral cooperation in the peaceful development of outer space. Vladimir Beloshapko, our correspondent in Indonesia, reports:

[Beloshapko] A group of Indonesian specialists is to fly to Moscow to look into the question of long-term cooperation in space. In the course of the forthcoming talks, the possibility of launching an Indonesian communications satellite with the help of a Soviet carrier-rocket will be examined. [passage omitted]

Indonesia's space programs to date have been carried out with the help of the United States on a commercial basis. According to Tahir, minister of tourism, post, and telecommunications, the new Indonesian third generation communications satellites will be launched without U.S. financial and technological help. We do not want to depend on one country only in space research, the minister stressed.

USSR, SRV SCIENTISTS DISCUSS COOPERATION

OW200839 Hanoi VNA in English 0716 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 20 -- Vietnamese scientists have met in Vladivostok their Soviet colleagues from the Far Eastern Scientific Centre under the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

At the meeting they discussed their joint research projects for the benefit of the two countries' economies. They also compared notes on their bilateral cooperation in oceanology, marine biology, organic bio-chemistry and other fields.

The two sides agreed in principle on training personnel for Vietnam at the institutions in the Soviet Far East.

Speaking on this occasion, Nguyen Van Hieu, director of the Vietnam Institute of Sciences and head of the Vietnamese delegation at the meeting, expressed his satisfaction at the prospect of the cooperation between Vietnamese and Soviet scientists in the coming years.

IZVESTIYA PROFILES NEW SRV PREMIER, PRESIDENT

PM230903 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed biographical sketches under the rubric "Who's Who"]

[Text] The first session of the SRV National Assembly, eighth convocation, has elected the leaders of the republic's supreme organs of power. Vo Chi Cong, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) Central Committee Politburo, has been elected chairman of the SRV State Council, and Pham Hung, member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo, has been elected chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers.

Vo Chi Cong [subhead]

Vo Chi Cong was born 7 August 1913 in Quang Nam Da Nang Province (central Vietnam). He joined the Communist Party of Indochina in 1935, already having experience of underground revolutionary struggle. He was arrested in 1943 for his involvement in the anticolonial movement and sentenced to life imprisonment. With the victory of the August revolution (1945) he was released and once again became actively involved in activities to consolidate the country's patriotic forces. He has held senior posts in party and administrative organs. At the third party congress in 1960 he was elected to its Central Committee and was later made secretary of the party's South Vietnam Bureau. In 1962 he was also made deputy chairman of the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam.

Since the south was liberated and the country reunified he has held leading positions in the country's southern regions. He became a member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo in 1976. He was appointed deputy prime minister and minister of marine products the same year. Since 1978 he has been deputy chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, head of the Ministry of Agriculture, and head of the Commission for Agrarian Reform in the south of the country. He has been a deputy in many convocations of the National Assembly.

He has visited the Soviet Union on several occasions.

Pham Hung [subhead]

Pham Hung was born 11 June 1912 in Cuu Long Province in southern Vietnam. He embarked on the path of revolutionary struggle in his youth and was actively involved in forming the Communist Youth Union of South Vietnam. He became a member of the Communist Party of Indochina in 1930 and held a number of senior positions in party organizations in different areas of the province. He was arrested in 1931 by the French colonizers and sentenced to death, this sentence later commuted to life imprisonment on Con Dao island.

After the victory of the August revolution in Vietnam he was released and returned to work. He was elected secretary of the Provisional Communist Party Committee of South Vietnam. At the second party congress in 1951 he was elected to the Central Committee of South Vietnam. At the second party congress in 1951 he was elected to the Central Committee and later to the party's Central Committee Secretariat. He has been a member of the party's Central Committee Politburo since 1956.

In 1967 he returned to the south, where he worked as a secretary of the party's South Vietnam Bureau and political commissar of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of South Vietnam. He was one of the leaders of operation "Ho Chi Minh" which culminated in the liberation of South Vietnam from the pro-American puppet regime. He was appointed deputy prime minister in 1976 and since 1980 he has been deputy chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers and minister of the interior. He has been a deputy in many convocations of the National Assembly.

Pham Hung has visited the Soviet Union on several occasions.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ASSAYS U.S. MOVES IN GULF

PM231053 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jun 87 First Edition p 3

["Military-Political Review" by observer Vasiliy Pustov: "Conflict and Its Consequences"]

[Text] The Iran-Iraq armed conflict remains the basis of the situation being aggravated in the Persian Gulf region. At the same time the United States' desire to use this bloodshed to build up its military presence there is generating increasingly grave apprehensions.

The war, now in its 7th year, is bringing untold troubles to the peoples of Iran and Iraq (according to some reports over 1 million people have already been killed and wounded on each side and the material damage is estimated at hundreds of billions of dollars). It has split the Arab world, which plays into the hand of the Israeli aggressor and his patron across the ocean. As a result of the so-called "tanker war" the interests of the neighboring Persian Gulf countries and other states have been jeopardized, because a serious danger has appeared to international shipping in a region where it is very intensive. Damage has also been caused to Soviet ships.

The efforts the United States, other international organizations, and many countries are undertaking to halt the armed conflict still fail to produce results. For several years now the Iraqi Government has been stating its agreement to a peaceful settlement of the conflict on the basis of the total cessation of all hostilities. The Iranian Government adopts a different stance, putting forward blatantly unrealistic conditions for ending the war -- conditions unacceptable to Iraq. Otherwise, Tehran states, there will be war until a victorious end, whose attainment, incidentally, is deferred from year to year.

In the opinion of many foreign observers, war and Islam are the main factors which continue to determine the sentiments of the overwhelming majority of Iranian society. The former and the latter prompt working people to tolerate the hard, increasingly deteriorating, living conditions and big losses on the fronts. Foreign journalists in Tehran conclude that despite the irreparable grief suffered by many families of the dead and awaiting many other families, there are no graphically expressed mass demands for an end to the protracted war to be observed in the country.

Yet meanwhile the situation in southwest Asia continues to heat up. This is connected not only with the Iran-Iraq war but also to a great degree with the United States' adventurist actions in the region. Washington is now unstinting in threats against Iran. To this official Tehran is responding with no less trenchant threats, which Washington is also using skillfully for sinister militarist purposes.

Speaking on television early this week, President R. Reagan confirmed that the administration does not intend to change the course it has adopted aimed at interference in the Persian Gulf. And during the discussion in Congress of the administration's report on questions of U.S. policy and plans for operations by the U.S. Navy in the Gulf, it became known that the number of U.S. warships there has been increased to nine. The arrival of others is expected. In addition, a task force headed by the aircraft carrier Constellation is in the Arabian Sea in the vicinity of Iran's shores. Another ship grouping headed by the aircraft carrier Saratoga is cruising the Eastern part of the Mediterranean close to the Suez Canal, ready for rapid transfer to the Persian Gulf region.

In early July, according to AP, citing sources in the Pentagon, U.S. warships may start to escort 11 Kuwaiti tankers which will fly the U.S. flag. The formation of a group consisting of three cruisers, a destroyer, and four missile-carrying frigates for the purpose is not ruled out. An assault group headed by a battleship may be enlisted to fulfill the dangerous mission. Its 406-mm guns, which in the not-so-distant past "gave a good account of themselves" in the piratical shelling of Lebanese civilian settlements, will, in the opinion of Pentagon specialists, be capable of striking Iranian targets, particularly missile launchers deployed on the coast of the Strait of Hormuz.

A lot of noise has been raised around these antiship missiles in the United States. It is believed that, with a range of 80 km, they can keep in their sights the entire Gulf area, whose length is about 150 km and minimum width is 56 km. Circles close to the administration and the Pentagon are issuing thoughtless calls to deliver a "preemptive" strike using these missiles. It is perfectly obvious that if such a strike were delivered the situation in the Persian Gulf region would become uncontrollable and threaten to lead to unpredictable consequences.

Among other projected options cited are bomb raids on the naval base in Bandar 'Abbas and airfields deep inside Iranian territory.

But let's return to what has been happening in the U.S. Congress recently. At a session of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Defense Secretary C. Weinberger confirmed the order previously issued to ship commanders to open fire immediately for "self-defense" purposes even if they are "faced with inevitable attack" -- that is, before an attack. Weinberger admitted that the administration's proposed "strategy in the Persian Gulf is accompanied by a certain risk."

The congressmen did not conceal their alarm over the aggravating situation in the Gulf zone and sharply criticized this government venture fraught, as they warned, with the risk of "U.S. involvement in the war." Incidentally, indignation over the administration's dangerous plans has perhaps to an even greater degree gripped broad circles of the U.S. public. The press emphasizes that the White House chief is displaying the inclination to put the Navy into action where "he should be using his wits" and that the results of this policy could be catastrophic. That the administration is taking an unjustified risk despite the country's national interests for the sake of restoring its prestige, undermined by the Irangate scandal.

In the United States now and far beyond many people are asking: But what would happen if in May it had been not an Iraqi but an Iranian aircraft which had launched missiles against the U.S. frigate in error, killing 37 crew members? "There are no doubts," THE WASHINGTON POST writes, "that the administration would have delivered a retaliatory strike and that we would have been drawn into military operations against the very regime which we once courted, offering it (during White House envoy McFarlane's ill-starred visit to Tehran last year -- V.P.) missiles, pie, and an autographed Bible." Let's add: Not only that! It has now become known that a responsible employee of the National Security Council, Lieutenant Colonel North, later retired as a scapegoat, had told the Iranians that the United States was prepared to intervene in the Persian Gulf on Iran's side. His words were backed up by deliveries of U.S. arms to Iran.

That's how far nostalgia for the past can take you. Nostalgia for the past when, under the shah's antipopular regime, Iran was for Washington a reliable regional gendarme, a source of cheap energy raw material, a market for the advantageous sale of lethal U.S. output, and a bridgehead for the Pentagon's militarist adventures.

The top echelons of U.S. state power blatantly miscalculated in supposing that the present course toward an armed clash with Iran would get a favorable welcome and even be supported by its allies and the Persian Gulf Arab monarchies. The summit conference of the seven largest capitalist countries in Venice this month adopted a statement on the situation in the Persian Gulf which, with regard to safeguarding freedom of navigation, does not contain those far-reaching, dangerous measures which the U.S. delegation proposed. To judge by Western press reports, the allies, experiencing no desire to get involved in adventures whose outcome is unclear, tactily avoided answering the U.S. proposals on creating "multinational forces" and a joint command.

Nor were calculations justified on the Gulf's Arab states. Washington hoped that the U.S. punitive troops, in mounting operations against Iran, would be able to rely on military establishments in those countries. That did not happen. Bahraini Information Minister T. 'Abd al-Rahman al-Mu'ayyad has stated that not one state in the Gulf has made its territory available to U.S. military bases.

The point is that these countries have not forgotten the perfidious secret deliveries of U.S. arms to Iran nor the fact that U.S. interests in the Near East are being increasingly identified with the interests of the Israeli invaders. These countries' governments do not want to run the risk of an open confrontation with Iran. Therefore, Randal, THE WASHINGTON POST correspondent in Kuwait, concludes, the Persian Gulf states prefer that United States indulge in military muscle flexing not in the Gulf zone but somewhere over there, "beyond the horizon" -- for instance at its military base in Diego Garcia, in the center of the Indian Ocean.

All this is not lost on sober-minded Americans. They realize that through the will of the administration the United States may be said to be alone in rushing into a militarist adventure, aggravating the region's already acute problems.

The extremely dangerous aggravation of tension is taking place immediately adjacent to the territory of the Soviet Union, which cannot fail to cause grave disquiet in our country. All the more so in that the Iran-Iraq war is serving as a pretext for the United States to build up its military presence there.

In the opinion of the USSR under present conditions great importance attaches to the activation of collective international efforts, primarily within the framework of the United Nations, on the basis of its Charter, with a view to the speediest cessation of the Iran-Iraq military conflict. It is notable that the constructive Soviet position has met with a response even in U.S. Congress. Sharply criticizing the administration's actions in the Gulf, Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman C. Pell stated that the United States should "respond positively to the Soviet proposals aimed at curbing the war between Iran and Iraq."

The fact that the United States should continue to exploit this bloodshed for its own selfish interests cannot be tolerated.

PRAVDA WRITES FROM KUWAIT ON TANKER WAR, GULF TENSION

PM231013 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 87 Second Edition p 7

[Own correspondent A. Stepanov dispatch under the rubric "The Planet's Hot Spots:" "The Gulf's Troubled Waters"]

[Text] Kuwait -- A sand-colored haze hangs above Kuwait and a murky curtain covers the panorama of the city's multistory center. The heat is unbearable. [paragraph continues]

The temperature is 45 degrees centigrade in the shade. It feels as if the air conditioners humming in offices, stores, and houses, while creating small oases of coolness inside, heat the atmosphere outside even more.

The hot summer in Kuwait is also hot in the political sense. The hot breath of the Iran-Iraq war, raging nearby, is acutely felt here. The rumble of artillery fire can be heard now and then from the north, coming from Iraq's Al-Faw Peninsula, occupied by Iranian forces.

Kuwait, which traditionally pursues an independent foreign policy, now finds itself in an awkward situation. M. al-Saqr, chief editor of the newspaper AL-QABAS, explained to me that the country cannot fail to bear in mind its location at the point where three major states -- Iran, Saudi Arabia, and Iraq -- meet. Kuwait is rendering material support to Iraq in the Iran-Iraq conflict. The "tanker war," which has resulted in damage to more than 300 merchant ships, has dealt a powerful blow to Kuwait and jeopardized its oil exports, which account for a major proportion of state revenues.

The country is subjected to intensive external pressure from different sides. Things are not running smoothly inside the country, either. A large gas storage facility was recently blown up as a result of sabotage. The authorities arrested a group of conspirators connected with the Shi'ite community and confiscated a large quantity of weapons and explosives from them.

Under these circumstances Kuwait asked several states for help in the transportation of oil. The Soviet Union agreed to lease it three tankers, and this was accepted here with much gratitude. Washington, sensing that it is losing ground in a region where it claims to play the leading role, hastened to announce its readiness to allow 11 Kuwaiti tankers to fly the U.S. flag and thus ensure them protection by U.S. warships.

This was followed by dramatic events: The Soviet tanker Marshal Chuykov struck a mine; another Soviet vessel, the Ivan Koroteyev, was shelled; tankers belonging to India, Norway, and Greece were attacked; and, finally, an Iraqi aircraft hit the U.S. frigate Stark, which resulted in the death of 37 men. All this offered tangible proof of the level of tension reigning in the Gulf region.

The United States reacted in its usual manner: It took advantage of the tragic incident involving the Stark to build up its military presence in the Persian Gulf. Starting next month, Washington intends to begin escorting Kuwaiti tankers flying the U.S. flag.

In order to justify the concentration of its forces in the region and to force the states situated there to grant the U.S. Air Force airfield facilities for the refueling of combat aircraft, Washington has launched a noisy propaganda campaign against Iran and stepped up its pressure on Arab countries in the Gulf. The United States is making use of the Iranian leaders' statements to the effect that Iran will not allow the free passage of tankers carrying Arab oil through the Straits of Hormuz if Iran itself is denied an opportunity to do the same. Iran's President S.'A. Khamene'i clarified his country's stance by declaring that it would not initiate attacks on merchant ships provided Iraq refrains from doing so, but he turned down any chance of beginning peace talks with Iraq. The current events, the newspaper AL-QABAS writes, could lead to escalation of the military conflict and the involvement in it of forces which have traditionally dominated the region.

At a recent session of the Gulf Arab States Cooperation Council in Jiddah (Saudi Arabia), its members unanimously confirmed their support for Kuwait and called for the swiftest termination of the Iran-Iraq conflict and its settlement by peaceful means.

...Meanwhile, the local news agency reported that the Soviet tanker Makhachkala has finished loading Kuwaiti oil and has sailed into the open sea. Another Soviet tanker, the Marshal Bagramyan, is on its way.

RPP EXAMINES U.S., IRANIAN 'VERBAL ATTACKS'

NC111509 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Persian to Iran 1530 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Representatives of the Pentagon and the Iranian Armed Forces command continue to exchange threats. The Americans are threatening to attack Iranian missile positions on the Persian Gulf coasts and consider the deployment of these missiles to be a display of hostile intentions against the United States. On the other hand, the Iranian Navy Command issued a communique recently stating that Iranian missiles may be used, if necessary, to inflict blows on U.S. military bases located in the Arabian Peninsula.

Both sides' increased verbal attacks and military preparations are taking place while Congress is continuing its investigations into the scandal of U.S. arms sales to Iran. Thus, the question arises: Isn't the Reagan administration's policy in the Persian Gulf aimed at consolidating its influence harmed as a result of its secret dealings with the Iranian regime? Meanwhile, such anxieties also occupy the minds of those Iranian circles whose representatives were involved in the secret talks with White House envoys in connection with the Irangate scandal. One can intuit that these circles favor the exacerbation of tension in U.S.-Iranian relations without having it drag both sides into an overt conflict. If this is true, then what is the meaning of the exchange of belligerent remarks between Washington and Tehran? Is this not a charade played by both sides to hide their completely nonbelligerent intentions, or is it a true conflict than can threaten Persian Gulf peace and security?

We believe the existing threat should not be underestimated. Even if the two sides do not intend to become enmeshed in a series conflict, developments can lead them into a conflict.

Beirut's AL-NIDA writes: Respect for the President and his administration (?fell to its lowest point) because of Irangate. [Words indistinct] to revive his lost respect among Americans. Observers believe that [words indistinct] the President should strike blows at military targets in Iran (?in order to achieve this).

Tehran does not think it likely that events will unfold this way. It opines that the White House is presently strongly controlled by Congress. However, one should not forget that the U.S. Administration and a great majority of congressmen share the view that the damage to U.S. foreign policy inflicted by Irangate should be compensated by strengthening the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf and by conducting policy from a position of strength.

Thus, the U.S. imperialist circles want to increase their influence in the region and to suport those forces in Iran and in the Arab world prepared to push their countries into the sphere of U.S. policy. The continuation of the Iran-Iraq war serves these intentions in the best way possible by preserving the ground for growing mistrust and for exacerbating conflicts between Iran and the Arab countries -- something which Washington exploits for its greedy objectives.

WASHINGTON POST STORY ON SOVIET THREAT TO IRAN HIT

PRAVDA 'Rejoinder'

PM240807 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 87 Second Edition p 5

[V. Drobkov "Rejoinder": "Anderson's Persian Tales"]

[Text] The grand vizir, Jack Anderson (not to be confused with Andersen the story teller!) and his faithful Scheherazade, Dale Van Atta, published in THE WASHINGTON POST recently their latest creation which is worthy of the immortal pages of "The Thousand and One Nights."

After startling their readers with the headline "Where a Third World War Could Begin," Anderson and Van Atta paint in bold strokes a blood-chilling picture of the possible events -- cribbed, by the way, from a "secret Pentagon plan." After Iran's present leader has "left the scene," a "state of chaos" will ensue there: "The clandestine Tudeh Communist Party will seize power in Tehran" -- and suddenly Soviet troops will "pour through the mountain passes" onto Iranian soil.

But you ask: What for? To realize that age-old dream of "halting the flow of oil to the West," say the vizir and his Scheherazade, terrifyingly. For that reason, they write, citing the Pentagon report, "the Soviets have set up the administration and command necessary for conducting large-scale military operations in Iran" and "approximately 250,000 Soviet troops are ready to enter Iran under tank cover."

In a crisis situation like this, Anderson and Van Atta write, "the American command would have at its disposal 19 nuclear bombs to drop on the Soviet invaders...."

It is right, albeit somewhat awkward, to comment on such a bloodthirsty "story," published in a seemingly respectable newspaper. After all, THE WASHINGTON POST editors should be well aware if anyone is, and without needing "secret reports" from the Pentagon, furthermore, that it is not the Soviet Union but the United States that long ago set up a special command for "large-scale military operations" in the Near and Middle East. That it is not the Soviet Army but the U.S. Army that has repeatedly carried out provocative maneuvers designed to rehearse aggressive actions in the desert and to take control of the oil supply routes. It is the Pentagon's aircraft carrier-based assault force which is at present throttling the Persian Gulf. As the U.S. press, including THE WASHINGTON POST, is now warning, the development of events in the Gulf could turn in any direction and the United States is prepared to strike against Iran.

In such an electric atmosphere, there can surely be only one aim in telling patently false stories which, by the way, have been heard many times before. That aim is to dull the vigilance of the peoples of this really explosive region and to divert their attention from America's ominous militarist preparations. That, I believe, is what Anderson and his companion have been doing.

Kornilov on U.S. 'Decoy'

LD231207 Moscow TASS in English 1137 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 23 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

In Washington they are again shouting warnings about a mythical "Soviet threat". Where have they spotted the non-existent menace now: in the African jungle or on the European plains?

The answer's no as "perfidious Moscow" this time appears to be mulling over a plan to attack no other than neighboring Iran.

The shocking discovery has been made by THE WASHINGTON POST in an article based on "classified papers", which said that "about 250,000 Soviet troops are prepared to move into Iran behind an awesome battle line of tanks" and that "the Soviets have established command and control capability necessary to conduct large-scale military operations in Iran".

THE WASHINGTON POST allegations, signed by well-known tall story maker Jack Anderson and his companion Dale Van Atta, are so obviously gibberish that there is plainly no need to debunk them.

However, one has to ask: Who has needed those provocative concoctions cooked and what are their purposes?

The answer will come easy if one remembers that they have appeared in the American bourgeois paper just as the murky waters of Irangate rise even higher in the United States. It has become known that during its Iran-contras operation the Reagan administration was contemplating a plan to topple the government of Iran and destroy its leading figures.

There also is growing public concern both in America and elsewhere over Washington's actions to increase U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf, one of the most explosive regions in the planet.

There is particular worry about reports that the Pentagon and the White House are considering the possibility of dealing a "pre-emptive strike" at Iran if it deployes new missile systems on its coast.

It is in a bid to distract public attention from its own aggressive actions and plans that certain quarters in Washington have decided to set up a decoy and floated the provocative "Soviet threat to Iran" allegations.

The trick is not new. It has never brought any dividends to its authors. This time will be no exception.

BELYAYEV RESPONDS TO BRZEZINSKI ON GULF EVENTS

PM231424 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 24 Jun 87 p 9

[Abridged version of WASHINGTON POST article by Zbigniew Brzezinski and response by Igor Belyayev under the rubric "Political Duels" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] THE WASHINGTON POST has published an article by Zbigniew Brzezinski, national security adviser to the president during the Carter administration. We reproduce it with abridgements. LITERATURNAYA GAZETA's political observer Igor Belyayev replies to Z. Brzezinski.

[Zbigniew Brzezinski article] The Persian Gulf: U.S. Special Interests [subhead]

The recent attack on the American destroyer Stark once again drew attention to a question which has been constantly present in American foreign policy since the time of the Vietnam war: [paragraph continues]

What military role should the United States play in the world? And what should NATO's role be?

In thinking about these questions we should bear the following considerations in mind.

The Persian Gulf is a strategically important region for the United States, and we should take all necessary measures to maintain our influence there. We cannot tolerate another radical change in the strategic situation in the region after the loss of Iran and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Our long-term presence in the Persian Gulf will require a certain restructuring of our Armed Forces -- renouncing the present excessive concentration of attention on the defense of Europe....

My argument is based on the view that the American-Soviet conflict is a historical rivalry that will continue till the end of our life. In this prolonged American-Soviet duel there are three central strategic fronts -- Europe, the Far East, and southwest Asia.

Our main interest in southwest Asia is connected with access to the oil resources of the Persian Gulf, which account for two-thirds of the known oil reserves in the free world.... If the Soviet Union ever gains a dominant position in southwest Asia, Moscow will be able to exert a colossal influence on our allies in Western Europe and Japan.

Consequently the United States has no choice but to oppose firmly any threats to Western interest in the Persian Gulf.... A U.S. withdrawal from the Persian Gulf would demonstrate that Khomeyni and his cutthroats now hold in their hands the control of the Persian Gulf, which would be a strategic defeat 10 times worse than the loss of Iran.

The Soviet Union would be the chief beneficiary of a U.S. withdrawal. Iranian control over the Persian Gulf would be at best temporary, and it would be followed by an expansion of Soviet influence, especially as the American presence is reduced...

The United States should undertake a gradual, phased redeployment of some 100,000 of its 350,000 soldiers from Europe. This should not be represented as a punitive measure; it should be done as a gradual adaptation to strategic conditions...

Lastly, I would like to note that we must oppose threats to our interests, using such force as is necessary to secure the upper hand decisively, whether in Europe or in the Persian Gulf. Contrary to the opinion of certain congressmen and representatives of the Armed Forces, the lesson we should learn from Vietnam is not that we should avoid military actions. On the contrary, we should, first, resort to military actions when important interests are definitely at stake, as is the case in the Persian Gulf. Second, if we resort to such actions, we should use force resolutely, so as to achieve clearly formulated military and political goals.

[Igor Belyayev article] ...Or Iran Syndrome [subhead]

Z. Brzezinski's WASHINGTON POST article is based on a speech delivered at West Point -- the most prestigious U.S. Military Academy. A coincidence? I am sure not. Z. Brzezinski knew what he was saying, and the American military, agitated about the incident over the destroyer Stark in the Persian Gulf, heard what they wanted to hear -- a call to war. This time against Iran. And for Iran....

For more than a month now we have been observing the playing out of a fairly simple gambit. In response to the loss inflicted, the United States is deliberately stepping up its naval presence in the Persian Gulf. Washington believes in the future this presence will become the guarantee of a return to Iran, still a very important strategic goal for America politicians. They speak of it openly. And the secret deliveries of American weapons to Iran which preceded the present situation were, indeed, the start of operation "Return."

Z. Brzezinski's mention of Afghanistan is a ruse designed, as always, to pin everything onto the "Soviet threat," despite the fact that he knows very well that the Soviet Union is preparing to leave Afghanistan. And the old question, who threatens whom there, remains....

Z. Brzezinski raises openly an even provocatively the question of a long-term U.S. presence in the Persian Gulf. Which is by no means harmless or a matter of indifference to the countries of the region. To this day Washington is talking about a "preemptive" U.S. strike against Iran if the latter deploys its missiles on the coast near the Strait of Hormuz.

Yet it is quite obvious that there is another way out of the dangerous situation which has arisen in the Persian Gulf. The United States could do much to end the Iran-Iraq war, which it once lent a band in unleashing. In particular, it could help stop weapons deliveries to the warring sides. It could, but will not! And it is using the May incident of the Stark to build up its military presence in the Gulf zone. I suppose the next U.S. step there will be an ultimatum to the Arab countries of the region: "If you want us to defend you against Iran, put your airfields entirely at our disposal. And your military bases."

So these are the American games into which the region could be drawn.

And Mr Brzezinski, as is clear from his article, is threatening the U.S. NATO allies -- unless Western Europe takes part in their games in the Persian Gulf, 100,000 of the 350,000 American soldiers now in West European countries will be redeployed. Where to? To the Near and Middle East, where the United States operates alone.

Z. Brzezinski's threat has not worked yet. In Venice, where the heads of the seven developed capitalist countries met in June, Reagan's demand for the NATO allies to join the United States in the Persian Gulf apparently did not get through.

As for Z. Brzezinski's chief trump -- the same old "Soviet threat" that he played in West Point -- he pulled that card out of his own sleeve. There are no Soviet warships in the waters of the Persian Gulf, although two Soviet tankers, leased by Kuwait, were attacked there and damaged. Nor are there any American-Soviet contacts on the subject of some kind of joint action in the Gulf.

Unlike the United States, last week the Soviet Union made efforts, observed throughout the world, to promote an end to the senseless Iran-Iraq war. As you can see, we act in a fundamentally different way in southwest Asia.

Let me observe that what is happening in the waters of the Persian Gulf is attracting great attention among LITERATURNAYA GAZETA readers. One of them, Muscovite A. Zapolskiy, rather unexpectedly proposed "trying to use the American fleet in the Persian Gulf to protect our merchant ships, which are subjected to unprovoked attacks there." "Why not put this request to the Americans?" he writes. "We would kill two birds with one stone: We would safeguard the ships and strengthen trust."

I do not think it is possible, in any circumstances, to do what our reader suggests. First, because by putting this proposal to the United States we ourselves will be promoting a buildup of American naval strike forces on our doorstep. Second, by its actions in the Persian Gulf the United States will seek to destabilize the entire military-political situation in the Near and Middle East, which is also a direct threat to our security. After all, this region is on our southern borders. Third, any conflicts in the modern world should be resolved only by political means. So you cannot talk about strengthening American-Soviet trust while encouraging aggressive U.S. actions!

BEIRUT JOURNAL, EDITOR CITED ON HOSTAGES

PM231308 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 24 Jun 87 p 9

[Own correspondent Konstantin Kapitonov report under the rubric "Story": "Hostages Delivered to Tehran"]

[Text] Damascus -- "Several hostages seized at various times in Lebanon have recently been taken to Tehran," says a report published in a recent issue of the journal AL-SHIRA', which is published in Beirut in Arabic. (Incidentally, let me observe that this was the journal which last October was the first to publish a report on deliveries of American weapons to Iran. And the information, as later became clear, was obtained from...the Iranian Embassy, from its charge d'affaires.)

This time, too, citing "well-informed sources" close to the office of the agent and future successor of the Imam Khomeyni, Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri, the weekly reports that these hostages are in the hands of the Iranian secret special services and are undergoing intensive interrogation. The journal notes that Montazeri's supporters are insistently demanding that the hostages be tried.

Hasan Sabra, chief editor of AL-SHIRA', who has close contacts with the Iranian Embassy, stated in an interview for the French newspaper LE MATIN and AFP that two American hostages have been transferred to Tehran: Terry Anderson (director of the Beirut AP bureau) and Thomas Sutherland (dean of the agriculture faculty at the American University in Beirut), as well as three French hostages: the journalist Jean-Paul Kauffmann and the diplomats Marcel Carton and Marcel Fontaine, who were seized by the pro-Iranian organization "Islamic Jihad" ("Islamic Holy War").

It has become known here that the British clergyman Terry Waite, who was seized in Beirut by another pro-Iranian organization, "Hizballah" ("The Party of Allah"), and was, according to some information, being held at the Iranian Embassy in Lebanon, has also been taken to Tehran. Like the other hostages, he is being dealt with by the Iranian special services, who suspect him of having links with the CIA.

The Imam Khomeyni, it is reported from the Iranian capital, has appointed a special commission to "study materials concerning the hostages."

In this connection U.S. State Department spokesman R. Martinez has stated:

"If the report in the journal AL-SHIRA' is confirmed, Washington will regard this matter as extremely serious, and the full responsibility will rest with the Iranian side."

Martinez stressed that the hostages "are not criminals, but victims of crime, and it is those who seized them who should be put on trial."

Neither the Iranian Embassy in Beirut nor Tehran has yet refuted the weekly's report.

AIR TRAVEL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH UAE IN MOSCOW

LD232119 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 23 TASS -- The Soviet Union and the United Arab Emirates concluded an inter-governmental agreement on air travel. The document was signed by Aleksandr Volkov, minister of civil aviation of the U.S.S.R., and Muhammad al-Mulla, minister of communications of the United Arab Emirates.

It was noted during the signing ceremony that cooperation between the airlines of both countries was developing successfully. It was established in March 1982 when Tupolev-154 and Tupolev-134 planes of Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, inaugurated regular flights from Moscow to Abu Dhabi. Over the past five years contacts between the Soviet Union and the UAE have intensified and the flow of air passengers has grown.

By way of an exception the agreement extended to the UAE the right to appoint two airlines for regular flights to the U.S.S.R. These are Gulf Air and Emirates Airlines.

The document includes an article freeing the airlines from taxes on incomes and property.

The agreement includes the ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization) recommendation which calls for concerted actions of the sides to avert acts of illegal interference in the operations of civil aviation.

The sides expressed the conviction that the signing of the agreement which wrote into law the accords reached earlier would promote the development of bilateral aviation links on the basis of mutual benefit.

PRC, PAKISTAN PREMIERS DISCUSS AFGHANISTAN

LD232217 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 23 Jun 87

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vitaliy Ilyashenko]

[Text] Zhao Ziyang, the premier of the PRC State Council is in Pakistan on an official visit. He has held talks with Prime Minister Junejo. It is notable that, having spoken in favor of a just and sensible political settlement to the Afghan issue, the heads of the Governments of China and Pakistan did not mention at all the process of national reconciliation going on in the DRA. It is also well known that one of the main obstacles to a settlement is the continuing foreign interference in Afghanistan's affairs, and the undeclared war against this sovereign state being waged from Pakistan's territory. Judging by reports from XINHUA, Zhao Ziyang has affirmed China's support for Pakistan's position on the Afghan issue. This testifies to the absence of a change in the approach of the two countries to this important regional problem. Their position cannot but evoke regret since it is precisely the showing of good-will by China and Pakistan and the desire to make a contribution to a peaceful settlement of the situation around Afghanistan that could facilitate the solution of this issue. [video shows Zhao Ziyang and Pakistan prime minister holding talks]

ZA RUBEZHOM INTERVIEWS PAKISTANI PREMIER JUNEJO

PM161053 [Editorial Report] Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 23, 5-11 June 1987 (signed to press 4 June 1987) carries on pages 12-13 under the deadline "Pakistan: What Now?" A 4,800-word Yuriy Kornilov "political reportage" with an Islamabad-Karachi-Moscow dateline. It includes the following account of Kornilov's meeting with Pakistani Prime Minister M.K. Junejo: "He at once started talking about the main topic -- the problems of war and peace and ways to ensure peace and stability in Asia. We in Islamabad, the premier pointed out, have a high opinion of the USSR's realistic approach to problems of strengthening peace in Asia; M.S. Gorbachev's statement at the Delhi press conference on 28 November 1986, when he emphasized that the USSR favors good relations with the Pakistani people, elicited a broad response in Pakistan. Touching on the problem of curbing the nuclear arms race, Junejo rated highly the USSR's proposal aimed at eliminating medium-range missiles in Europe.

"'I think that that initiative undertaken by M.S. Gorbachev will elicit a response from all peace-loving nations which believe in peace and will lessen the present arms race,' the prime minister declared.

"I asked him what he thought about the situation around Afghanistan.

"'The speediest political solution of this question is of undoubted importance, and the people of Pakistan expect their elected government to achieve the solution of this question,' came the answer. 'We attach great significance,' Junejo continued, 'to the fact that a dialogue on the Afghan problem began between the USSR and Pakistan a few months ago, and we advocate continuing and developing these contacts, provided they do not substitute for or replace the Pakistani-Afghan talks which are being conducted in Geneva through D. Cordoves, the UN secretary general's personal representative.'

"'But neither the Soviet-Pakistani nor the Pakistani-Afghan talks on the situation around the DRA can be a one-way street, and they require a constructive approach from all the sides participating in them,' I remarked.

"'True,' the prime minister agreed. 'Additional efforts are needed to arrive at a solution of the problem.'"

The following remark occurs later on in the reportage: "During my conversation with Pakistani Prime Minister M.K. Junejo he advocated the improvement and development of Pakistani-Soviet contacts and ties in various spheres, and in the economic sphere above all."

PAKISTAN STAGES 'PROVOCATION' ON INDIAN BORDER

LD211855 Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 21 Jun 87

[Text] New Delhi June 21 TASS -- Pakistani troops last night staged another armed provocation in the area of the borderline Indian city of Punch, Jammu and Kashmir State. The PRESS TRUST OF INDIA reports that they opened machinegun and submachinegun fire on Indian positions in four sections of the control line that separates from India the part of Jammu and Kashmir State occupied by Pakistan. Units of the Indian security forces had to return the fire. The skirmish lasted for several hours. Loss of life is not reported.

COMMISSION SAYS DRA AIRLINER DOWNED BY MISSILE

LD222102 Moscow TASS in English 2012 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Kabul, June 22 TASS -- A commission investigating the crash of an AN-26 passenger plane has completed its work.

It has established that the liner was shot down with a U.S. Stinger missile, which pierced the fuselage and set the engine on fire.

The pilot had to land the plan but the terrain (hills and deep pits) was not fit for that and the plane blew up on landing.

An analysis of the situation showed that the criminals had been waiting for the plane atop a mountain near the route of passenger planes.

The commission has not so far found out what armed group committed the crime. The crash area is being combed by Afghan troops but bands, hiding up in the mountains, are avoiding contacts with Afghan Army units.

The only child that survived the crash, six-year-old Mariam, died unconscious in a Kandahar hospital.

Abdul Gayun, a staff member of the passenger department of the Bahktar Afghan Airlines, gave a correspondent of the Soviet NOVOSTI press agency the list of the 49 passengers, who were aboard the plane. The passengers included eight women and 12 children.

Air Maj.-Gen. Abdul Fattah, commander-in-chief of the Afghan Airforce, said that the air company charted AN-26 transport planes of the Afghan Airforce due to a shortage of planes on domestic routes.

Passenger planes are easy game for bandits as they fly to schedule and without military escort.

Three AN-26 passenger planes were shot down over Afghanistan this year. Two of then were downed with U.S. and anti-aircraft missiles, and one by F-16 fighter planes of Pakistan's Airforce.

A total of 123 people were killed in these crashes.

FORMER AFGHAN OFFICIAL ON RETURN OF MONARCH

LD231746 Moscow TASS in English 1623 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Kabul June 23 TASS -- Rafiullah Tokhi, a former official with the Defense Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan who left the country in 1980, appeared at a news conference in Kabul. A few days ago he and members of his family had returned to the Afghan capital.

Rafiullah Tokhi told journalists that during his stay in Pakistan he had headed the military council of the anti-government pro-monarchy organization called the National Military Front.

Accompanied by American advisers he had travelled many times to refugee camps established in areas neighboring on the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Rafiullah Tokhi said he had seen for himself that virtually all funds supplied by the United States within the framework of the undeclared war on Afghanistan ended up in the pockets of the chieftains of bands and counter-revolutionary formations.

Speaking of relations in the Afghan counter-revolutionary movement based in Pakistan, the speaker said that Hekhmatyar [name indistinct], two ring-leaders jockeying for leadership among seven major anti-Afghan groupings, were trying to impose their ideas on various parties adhering to different political views. These two men resist the return of Zahir Shah to Afghanistan, the arrival of which will, in the opinion of Rafiullah Tokhi, promote an end to the bloodshed.

The speaker said that a majority of refugees favored the return of Zahir Shah home.

I became completely disappointed with the operations of counter-revolutionary groups and want to make contribution to the cause of bringing about an end to bloodshed and fratricide, to help long-cherished peace return to Afghan soil, Rafiullah Tokhi said in conclusion.

DRA COLONEL, NAJIBULLAH CITED ON RECONCILIATION

LD211058 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 21 Jun 87

[Text] A conference of the party aktiv of the DRA Ministry of Defense has been held in Kabul. Our correspondent Boris Savodyan reports:

[Savodyan] Those taking part in the conference were addressed by Comrade Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee. I asked Colonel Khalil, deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Afghan Army, who took part in the conference, to share with us his impressions of the speech.

[Begin Khalil recording, speaking in vernacular, with superimposed Russian translation] In his speech, Col Khalil says, Comrade Najib pointed out the need for a further strengthening of the Army under the conditions of national reconciliation. He said that the attention of the Army's party organizations should be focused on issues relating to an improvement of the quality of military and political training, an enhancement of combat readiness, and an improvement in the coordinated action and maneuverability of subunits.

Col Khalil went on to say that Afghanistan's enemies and the enemies of reconciliation are continuing to step up outside armed interference in our country's domestic affairs. The scale of the undeclared war is being broadened. The situation continues to be extremely complex in certain strategically important areas of the country. Washington and Islamabad have chosen the path of intensifying military tension in Afghanistan.

The counterrevolutionaries have made a final decision to nullify the policy of reconciliation. The attempts to militarily wreck the reconciliation process have posed our Armed Forces the tasks of resolutely neutralizing the actions of the counterrevolutionaries, destroying their weapons dumps, bases, and weapons caravans, and realiably shutting off the borders with Pakistan and Iran.

All these measures are not at variance with the policy of national reconciliation. They are not directed against those who are sharing in and accepting this policy, Col Khalil, deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Afghan Army, said in conclusion. [end recording]

PDPA TO BE 'DIRECTING FORCE' IN DRA COALITION RULE

LD201220 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Excerpts] The national reconciliation in Afghanistan has become a new page in the country's history. It also continues to arouse interest abroad, because it is of great international significance. The success of reconciliation will lead to a reduction of tension in one of the world's explosive areas, this region in the Middle East. This, though, does not suit the current Washington administration, which does everything to ensure that Afghanistan remains a place where the blood of civilians is shed and soldiers are killed for as long as possible. Obviously, for this reason, the struggle for a positive outcome to the peace process in Afghanistan is also part of the stuggle for detente and peace. A lot is now being said in the West about Kabul's proposal to the opposing side for setting up a coalition on a political basis. The most aggressive circles in the counterrevolution are campaigning for the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] to be completely excluded from a coalition government. Those voices are in harmony with the White House, which does not want the DRA Government to preside at the negotiation table.

Ten days ago, there was a plenum of the PDPA Central Committee devoted to questions related to the outcome of the national reconciliation. We now have our correspondent Boris Savodyan on the line from Kabul. [passage omitted] As we know, the plenum paid great attention, among other things, to the question of a coalition government. Could you say a few words about this?

[Savodyan] It should be said that coalition rule already exists in Afghanistan. In several villages throughout the country's districts and provinces there are clear signs of coalition rule. In addition, the extraordinary commissions for national reconciliation include about 4,000 representatives of the other side. No one is now surprised, either, by the fact that five ministers who worked under the old regimes are now working in the republic's Council of Ministers. It should be said that the Afghan leadership welcomes this trend. Here they are ready to share power with representatives of the other side. This does not mean, however, that the ruling PDPA will lose its position and image. It will remain the chief mobilizing and directing force in the government of national unity, even after it becomes a coalition.

SRI LANKA SOLUTION NEEDED TO FOIL U.S. DESIGNS

BK100859 Moscow in Hindi to India 1130 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Commentary by Aleksandr Malik]

[Text] Indian-Sri Lanka relations have deteriorated since the day India sent humanitarian aid to Tamil residents of Jaffna area. India and Sri Lanka view and assess the causes of the current tension from different perspectives, but they do not think relations have reached an impasse. Diplomats of the two countries are doing their best to ease the tension. Speaking in New Delhi, Natwar Singh, Indian minister of state for external affairs, said the principle of Indian policy is to maintain sincere, friendly, good-neighbor relations with Sri Lanka. According to THE PRESS TRUST OF INDIA, he expressed India's willingness to discuss India-Sri Lanka relations and the Sri Lanka ethnic issue at the meeting of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation [SAARC].

It is difficult to predict the outcome of this initiative, but it would be appropriate to reflect on the past while thinking about the future.

Past experience shows that the things bringing these two neighboring countries closer outnumber those which set them apart. Both India and Sri Lanka are rich in traditions, political experience and wisdom which can help them solve the problems created by the Sri Lankan ethnic crisis. You may recall the Srimavo-Shastri pact of 1964 when India and Sri Lanka succeeded in resolving a delicate aspect of the Tamil problem by working with patience and restraint. That pact afforded an opportunity to the estates' Tamil laborers, whose forefathers were brought to Sri Lanka by the British colonialists, to decide whether they wanted to take Indian or Sri Lankan citizenship. Experience shows that by realizing the ill effects of any hasty action and by keeping in mind their mutual interests India and Sri Lanka can settle even more difficult problems.

There is one thing more important in this context. Not only India and Sri Lanka are finding ways and means for a peaceful settlement of the crisis, other members of the SAARC are also supporting them. The concern of the countries of this region is quite natural, as none of them desires to see another grave crisis emerging in Asia which is, at present, the seat of a number of disputes that vitiate the general atmosphere. Peace, tranquillity, and stability cannot be maintained in a region where countries indulge in conflicts and mutual rivalry or mistrust each other.

The countries of such a region also have to keep in mind their tragic experiences. They have now come to know that it is the imperialists' interference and their policy of the use of force that have been the cause of most of the regional conflicts. This time, too, their concern is not unfounded, because the U.S. Defense Department's penetrating eye has been on Sri Lanka for a very long time. It is not just by chance that the Trincomalee harbor is listed on U.S. Defense Department maps as one of the important bases of the U.S. naval fleet stationed in the Indian Ocean.

At this point, we would also like to point out that the extraordinary interest being evinced by the U.S. Government in Sri Lankan affairs is also causing serious concern. For example, it is difficult to explain why U.S. Congressman M. Dymally is so enthusiastic about gathering facts regarding the situation in the Jaffna peninsula and what led him to think of mediating between India and Sri Lanka. His mode of action clearly shows that some U.S. circles, trying to take advantage of disputes among others and to exploit current Sri Lankan developments, are evincing keen interest in the Sri Lankan ethnic crisis. In the true sense of the term these U.S. congressmen are interfering in the affairs of others. Therefore, it is essential for Delhi and Colombo to seek mutual understanding.

BRIEFS

FILM ON TERRORISM -- Baku, 17 Jun (TASS) -- Associations between international terrorism and U.S. secret services are exposed by the new Soviet-Syrian film "A Near Eastern Story." The shooting of this film, at "Mosfilm," one of the USSR's major film production studios, in collaboration with the Syrian firm "Ganem-Film" [as received], has come to an end in Baku, capital of Azerbaijan (Transcaucasus). Well-known Soviet director Igor Gostev said in a conversation with a TASS correspondent that the film will show how the CIA was behind the actions of one of the extremist organizations that carried out a coup d'etat in a certain country. The film is set in a symbolic country -- not in a definite one -- and there cannot be any parallels with any of the existing Near Eastern states. Furthermore, events like this could have happened, and have happened many times, both in Africa and on the American continent, said Igor Gustev. [Excerpt] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1344 GMT 17 Jun 87 LD]

FURTHER ON GDR PARTY-GOVERNMENT DELEGATION VISIT

PRAVDA Report on Talks

PM241105 Moscow PRAVDA 24 Jun 87 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Talks in the Kremlin"]

[Text] Talks were held in the Kremlin 23 June between N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; L.N. Zaykov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.N. Slyunkov, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and A.K. Antonov and I.S. Silayev, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; and a GDR party and government delegation consisting of G. Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; W. Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; G. Kleiber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; G. Shuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; and G. Ehrensperger and G. Beil, members of the SED Central Committee.

The Soviet side described the progress of the implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress and CPSU Central Committee January Plenum decisions aimed at the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development and the profound restructuring and renewal of all aspects of Soviet society's life, and the preparations for the forthcoming CPSU Central Committee plenum which will be devoted to the fundamental question of creating a comprehensive system for the management of the national economy. Support was expressed for the 11th SED Congress' course aimed at strengthening the country's economic potential on the basis of the modern achievements of science and technology, at comprehensively developing cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries, and at consolidating their international positions.

The GDR delegation described the measures being taken to implement the 11th SED Congress decisions on boosting the national economy's efficiency and the unity of social and economic policy. It was emphasized that German communists and all GDR working people duly appraise the CPSU's creative activity aimed at restructuring and the comprehensive utilization of the socialist system's advantages, and that they share and actively support the USSR's foreign policy strategy and the Soviet program of struggle for a nuclear-free world.

The sides noted with profound gratification the ongoing development of the relations of fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between the two countries and peoples on the basis of the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Paramount attention was devoted to questions of the consistent implementation of accords reached at the meetings between M.S. Gorbachev and E. Honecker, general secretaries of the CPSU and SED Central Committees, on stepping the complementary nature of the Soviet Union's and the GDR's national economies and deepening integration in the spheres of the economy, science, and technology. [paragraph continues]

Note was taken of the high level achieved in economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the two countries and of the successful implementation of major measures contained in the Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and the GDR Through the Year 2000.

It was noted that the consistent development of economic collaboration between the USSR and the GDR at all levels and the improvement of its forms are becoming increasingly effective factors in resolving national economic tasks, strengthening both countries' economic, scientific, and technical potential, and boosting the prosperity of their peoples.

Questions of the further expansion and deepening of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and the GDR were discussed in detail in the course of the talks. Practical measures were outlined for the implementation of intergovernmental agreements concluded between the USSR and the GDR and the introduction of new and advanced forms of economic collaboration -- development of direct ties between enterprises, associations, and combines and creation of joint scientific research collectives and industrial enterprises. The sides jointly determined ways to further improve and expand cooperation in priority spheres like microelectronics, robotics, electrical engineering, nuclear power engineering, bioengineering, and creation of new materials.

It was deemed necessary to instruct the appropriate ministries, departments, economic organs, and organizations in the USSR and the GDR to make full use of the opportunities offered by the new forms of cooperation to resolve the tasks of the coordinated development of sectors, the expansion of the output of new types of products, and, on this basis, the growth of reciprocal deliveries of output produced by production sharing.

Attaching major importance to the definition of prospects and avenues for the further development of USSR-GDR economic relations, the sides agreed to elaborate a concept of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation through the year 2000 closely linked with the collective concept of division of labor within the socialist community over a period of 15-20 years, and discussed fundamental questions concerning preparations for the coordination of the USSR and GDR national economic plans for 1991-1995.

It was noted that political and economic importance attaches to the work to meet the targets along priority avenues of the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress, and the side expressed readiness to contribute to further pooling the scientific, technological, and production potential of both countries.

Proceeding from the accords reached at the working meeting of the leaders of fraternal parties from the socialist CEMA countries held in Moscow, the sides agreed on further measures within the CEMA framework aimed at accelerating the processes of socialist economic integration. Readiness was expressed to cooperate actively in improving cooperation among CEMA countries, the comprehensive deepening of production sharing and specialization in production, science, and technology, and the elaboration of measures to restructure the cooperation machinery and CEMA activity.

In the course of discussions of international questions, emphasis was placed on the fundamental importance of the initiatives put forward by the Berlin conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee for the fate of peace. [paragraph continues]

Their implementation would make it possible to free Europe from nuclear weapons, reduce military confrontation, ensure better mutual understanding and consolidate trust, and contain the risk of a surprise attack. The document on military doctrine adopted in Berlin convincingly expresses the defensive nature of the military strategy of socialism.

The sides asserted that, in their proposals, the fraternal countries strove to take the positions of the United States and its allies into account as much as possible so as to accelerate the solution of problems perturbing the European peoples and ensure an improvement in the international situation. Hope was expressed that the West, for its part, will display readiness to move toward the other side's positions [gotovnost k vstrechnomu dvizheniyu].

The Soviet side noted the GDR active role in the cause of strengthening security and stability in the continent of Europe and the importance of its joint proposal with the CSSR to create a nuclear-free corridor and a zone free from chemical weapons in Central Europe.

The talks were held in a warm, comradely atmosphere and confirmed the complete unity of views on all the questions discussed and the desire to collaborate actively with the other socialist countires, including within the framework of the Warsaw Pact Organization and CEMA.

The GDR party and goverment delegation emphasized that, as a result of the USSR's flexible and constructive stance at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva, a real opportunity is emerging to come to an agreement on medium-range missiles and operational and tactical missiles, which would make it possible to free the continent of Europe from this class of missiles and mark the beginning of the process of nuclear disarmament.

A joint working protocol on the results of the talks was signed.

The GDR party and government delegation visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum 23 June, and laid a wreath. A wreath was laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

ADN Report on Talks

LD231421 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1043 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow, 23 June (ADN) -- There were talks in the Kremlin today between the party and governmental delegation from the GDR consisting of Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Guenter Kleiber, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo; Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; as well as Guenter Ehrensperger and Gerhard Beil, members of the SED Central Committee; and Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Lev Zaykov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Nikolay Slyunkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Nikolay Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; as well as Aleksey Antonov and Ivan Silayev, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The GDR delegation briefed its partners on measures for carrying out the resolutions of the 11th Party Congress of the SED in the area of raising the efficiency of the national economy and the unity of economic and social policies. It was underlined that the communists and all working people in the GDR highly value the creative work of the CPSU, work that was directed toward the transformation and comprehensive use of the advantages of the socialist social order, and agreed with the foreign policy strategy of the USSR as well as the Soviet program seeking a nuclear-weapon-free world, and they actively supported these policies.

The Soviet side briefed its partners on the course of fulfilling the resolutions of the 27th Party Congress and of the January Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee that were intended to speed up the social and economic development of the country, deeply transform and renew all aspects of life in Soviet society, as well as prepare for the upcoming plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee that will deal with the basic questions of achieving a unitary system for managing the national economy. Support for the course of the 11th SED Congress was expressed, a course meant to strengthen the economic potential of the country on the basis of the progressive achievements of science and technology, to effect the multilateral development of cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries as well as to strengthen its international position.

Both sides stated with deep satisfaction that the relations of fraternal friendship and multilateral cooperation among countries and peoples are developing on the basis of the inviolable principles of Marxist-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

At the center of the talks were matters concerning the commitment to carry out the agreements reached during the meetings between the general secretaries of the SED and CPSU Central Committees, Comrades Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev, on the further development of the weaving together of the national economies of the GDR and the Soviet Union as well as deepening the integration in the areas of economics, science, and technology. The high level of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation achieved between both countries and the successful carrying out of ambitious measures in the Long-Term Program for the Development of Cooperation in Science, Technology, and Production Between the GDR and the USSR Through the Year 2000 were hailed.

It was stated that the purposeful development of economic cooperation between the GDR and the USSR at all levels as well as the perfection of the forms of cooperation are becoming an increasingly effective factor in solving national economic tasks; in strengthening the economic, scientific, and technical potentials of both countries; and in raising the peoples' prosperity.

In the course of the talks, aspects of the further development and deepening of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the GDR and the USSR were discussed in detail. Practical steps for the speedier fulfillment of governmental agreements between the GDR and the USSR on the application of new, progressive forms of economic cooperation -- for the development of direct relations between factories, associations, and combines, for the creation of joint scientific and technical working groups and industrial factories -- were agreed. Both sides worked out joint ways of further perfecting and developing cooperation in such priority areas as microelectronics, robot technology, electrical engineering, nuclear energy, biotechnology, and the creation of new raw materials.

Agreement was reached on giving the responsible ministries, state and economic organs, as well as organizations and institutes in the GDR and the USSR the task of using new forms of cooperation in solving problems in the coordinated development of branches of the economy, extending the production of new products, as well as for increasing the mutual deliveries of products made cooperatively to their full extent.

In view of the great importance of laying down the prospects and directions for further development of economic relations between the GDR and the USSR, both sides agreed on working out a concept of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation until the year 2000 in close connection with the collective concept of the division of the socialist community for 15 to 20 years. They also discussed basic questions of preparing to coordinate the GDR and USSR national economic plans for the period 1991 to 1995. The political and economic significance of the work on fulfilling the main directions of the complex program of scientific and technical progress by CEMA member-states was emphasized. The readiness of both sides was expressed to unify the scientific, technical, and production potentials of both countries still further.

Starting from the agreement achieved at the Moscow meeting of leading comrades from the fraternal parties of the CEMA states, both sides agreed to further measures within the CEMA framework to speed up socialist economic integration. Readiness was expressed to actively support scientific, technical, and production cooperation and specialization as well as to work out measures for transforming and perfecting the mechanism of cooperation and CEMA activities.

The basic significance of the constructive initiatives concerning the fate of the world which were proposed at the Berlin meeting of the political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states, was emphasized in a discussion of international questions. Realization of these initiatives would make it possible to free Europe from nuclear weapons, to reduce military confrontation, to create better mutual understanding, to strengthen trust, and to restrict the risk of a surprise attack. The document accepted in Berlin on military doctrine convincingly expressed the defensive nature of socialism's military strategy.

Both sides noticed that the fraternal countries went out of their way in their proposals to take into account the positions of the United States and its allies in order to hasten a solution to the questions that moved the peoples of Europe and to achieve an improvement in the international situation. The hope was expressed that the West would, for its part, show a readiness to be accommodating.

The Soviet side paid tribute to the active role of the GDR in strengthening security and stability on the European Continent and to the significance of the joint proposals by the GDR and the CSSR on the creation of a nuclear weapons-free corridor and a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe.

The GDR party-government delegation stressed that real possibilities were opened up in the Soviet-U.S. negotiations in Geneva, as a result of the flexible and constructive position of the USSR, for reaching agreement on medium-range missiles and on operational and tactical missiles which would make it possible to liberate the European Continent from this type of missile and to enter the process of nuclear disarmament.

The talks were held in a warm and comradely atmosphere. They emphasized the complete agreement of opinions on all the matters discussed and the efforts to actively work together with the other fraternal socialist countries within the framework of the Warsaw Pact organization and CEMA, among others.

Further on Talks, Greetings

LD231824 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1402 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Moscow, 23 Jun (ADN) -- The GDR party and government delegation led by Guenter Mittag, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, had a meeting today in Moscow with Nikolay Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other figures from the USSR. [passage omitted]

As a result of the talks a protocol was signed.

Also participating on the GDR side were: Guenther Kleibr, SED Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo; Guenter Ehrensperger, Central Committee member and director of the Planning and Finance Department of the SED Central Committee; Gerhard Beil, SED Central Committee member and minister for foreign trade; Herbert Weiz, SED Central Committee member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister for science and technology; Rudi Georgi, SED Central Committee member and minister for construction machine tools and processing machinery; Gerhard Tautenhahn, SED Central Committee member and minister for construction of general machinery, agricultural machinery, and vehicles; Guenther Wyschofsky, SED Central Committee member and minister for the chemical industry; the minister of heavy engineering and plant construction; Felix Meier, minister for electrical engineering and electricians; Kurt Singhuber, minister for ore mining metallurgy and potash; and GDR Ambassador Gerd Koenig.

Nikolay Ryzhkov conveyed to the GDR delegation warmest greetings from Mikhail Gorbachev. During the consultations Guenter Mittag conveyed warmest greetings from Erich Honecker. [passage omitted]

Ryzhkov Luncheon Speech

PM241051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report on "Speech by Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov" at 23 June luncheon for GDR delegation, under the general heading "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, he said, I cordially welcome the GDR party and government delegation, Comrades Willi Stoph, Guenter Mittag, and Guenther Kleiber, and all the other comrades in the delegation who are taking part in our meeting.

There are probably not many countries in the world whose cooperation is as deep, multifaceted, and dynamic as it is between the Soviet Union and the GDR. This is based on our common membership of a community of states whose political course and practical activity are determined by the ideals of socialism and peace.

Adherence to these ideals was demonstrated once again at the recent Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee Conference held in the GDR capital. On those days in May the whole world heard important constructive proposals aimed at eradicating the nuclear threat and solving the key questions of disarmament and international security coming out of Berlin, which this year celebrates its 750th anniversary.

Naturally, the scale of the tasks facing us under present-day conditions and the high goals set by the 27th CPSU Congress and the 11th SED Congress make serious demands on the organization of cooperation between our countries. This, as is well known, was discussed at the meeting between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Erich Honecker in Berlin during the Political Consultative Committee Conference. The meeting examined questions of bilateral cooperation in the political, economic, and other spheres, and deemed it necessary to make the introduction of new forms of cooperation more dynamic in order to open up extensive opportunities for developing collaboration [kooperatsiya] in the sphere of production, science, and technology and to promote the resolution of major tasks of economic, social, and cultural building in both countries. As was agreed in Berlin, today's talks examined the whole range of these questions in detail.

Today's exchange of opinions and the work we have done have been devoted to practical matters -- both everyday and long-term, but vitally important for the development of our economic relations. These were questions of the development of trade, whose high level bespeaks its importance for both countries. These were questions of scientific and technical cooperation, first and foremost in priority spheres that define the future of industry, science, and culture.

It is not the first time that we have discussed these subjects. It is natural to address them, since the economy, science, and technology have always been decisive spheres in the struggle for socialism. Cognizant of the enormous responsibility this entails, we are striving to make the results of our economic, scientific, and technical cooperation as effective as possible in order to ensure that it better serves the boosting of the socialist national economy, the material prosperity of the peoples, and the strengthening of socialism's world positions.

All this requires that we interpret the role and importance of the human factor and human relations in a new way. In order to deepen fruitful economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and the GDR it is necessary to steadily develop extensive production ties. Questions of socioeconomic integration are being posed more and more acutely by life.

It is therefore natural that the socialist community has been spotlighting questions of the utilization of new forms of cooperation able to ensure a high standard of cooperation in line with the new tasks posed by the fraternal parties. The essence of these forms lies first and foremost in the deeper and more organic inclusion of socialist production, scientific, and creative collectives in the process of reciprocal cooperation. Naturally, these ties, born and developing on socialist foundations, must guarantee full equality for the participating sides, profound consideration of mutual interests, and a spirit of creativity and collectivism.

Here, too, our countries are not starting from scratch. There are already foundations and experience in this area. In the sphere of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation we have been actively searching for new forms and methods for a number of years now, and many tasks of technical progress in industry have been resolved on a coordinated basis. Pooling our efforts, we have been modernizing single-product plants on the basis of jointly developed advanced technology. And there are many such examples.

Now that the Soviet Union, under the influence of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum, has stepped up the process of revolutionary renewal, and a new atmosphere favoring the complete revelation of the creative potential of socialist society has been asserted in the course of restructuring, acceleration, and democratization, new opportunities have also been opening up for our cooperation. [paragraph continues]

Their implementation requires intensive joint work and a quest for imaginative, innovatory decisions, organization, and persistence.

We also directly link the achievement of a new qualitative level in our cooperation with the fundamental restructuring of the running of the Soviet economy. This cardinal question will be examined at our party's forthcoming Central Committee plenum, whose decisions must ensure the transition of the country's entire national economy to a new integrated system of administration.

The Soviet Union makes a high assessment of our friendly relations, indissoluble alliance, and fraternal cooperation with the GDR and the SED. We learn a great deal from each other, exchange work experience in all spheres of social life, and strive to do everything possible to ensure that both countries' peoples feel the results of our cooperation as fully as possible.

In conclusion N.I. Ryzhkov wished the dear German friends, communists, and all the GDR's working people great successes in further building a developed socialist society and in strengthening fraternal ties between the two countries.

SED PLENUM DISCUSSES PACT MEETING, ARMS CURBS, GOSR

PM231341 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 87 Second Edition p 4

["Own Information" report: "SED Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] An SED Central Committee Plenum held in the GDR capital has rated highly the results of the recent Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee conference and the measures it outlined for further deepening and improving cooperation among the fraternal parties and states. The SED Central Committee Politburo report, delivered by H. Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, points out that the conclusion of an agreement on the removal of U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles from Europe would lay a good foundation for nuclear disarmament.

The Soviet Union's principled policy and its new initiatives, GDR Foreign Minister O. Fischer noted in his speech, are now helping to launch questions of arms limitation and disarmament the main subject of present-day world politics. The USSR's proposals take account of the interests of all mankind and point to constructive ways of eliminating the danger threatening the world.

The plenum noted that the GDR is following with great interest the CPSU's efforts to implement the course formulated at the 27th CPSU Congress aimed at improving Soviet people's living conditions, strengthening socialism, and enhancing its prestige in the international arena. The GDR will celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution in the company of the Soviet Union and the world's progressive forces.

The plenum paid great attention to the work being initiated in the GDR to implement the 11th SED Congress' decisions.

SHEVARDNADZE, DIZDAREVIC SPEAK AT BELGRADE DINNER

Report on Dizdarevic Speech

LD191815 Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 19 Jun 87

["Speech by Raif Dizdarevic" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Belgrade June 19 TASS -- Yuguslavia attaches exceptional importance to the successful development of relations and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, it was stated today by Federal Secretary of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic at a dinner tonight in honour of Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

The situation in the world has hardly ever been as complex as now, he went on. It is the duty of all countries to act not by way of confrontation but on the basis of patient talks and cooperation. Together with other Nonaligned countries Yugoslavia comes out precisely for this. Peace, the settlement of crises on various continents can be achieved only if an end is put to aggressions and act of violence and to outside interference.

We attach special importance to general and complete disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, Raif Dizdarevic went on. We welcome your country's initiatives and appreciate the prominent role played by Mikhail Gorbachev in this. These proposals have done much to facilitate the commencement of constructive talks on nuclear disarmament. We hope that this process will be accompanied also by a reduction of armed forces and armaments in Europe. I would like to especially note here that the Mediterranean Nonaligned countries, including Yugoslavia, hope that the process of reducing and eliminating nuclear arms and also of reducing conventional armaments will be spread in equal measure to the Mediterranean area as well.

Shevardnadze Speech

PM230919 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under general headline "Meeting in Belgrade" on speech by Eduard A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, minister of foreign affairs, at dinner in Belgrade on 19 June]

[Text] In his speech in reply, after expressing gratitude for the kind and warm words addressed to the USSR and the Soviet leadership, E.A. Shevardnadze said: Today we are intently scrutinizing Yugoslavia's appearance and the faces of its people. For, to use the words of Ivo Andric, you can see on people's faces "all the thoughts and deeds, all the desires and hopes, all the potential of the person, everything that supports and elevates him..."

By scrutinizing people's faces we seek to comprehend the soul and heart of Yugoslavia today.

There are several reasons for this desire.

One of them, the leading reason, is rooted in the present.

The present meeting in Belgrade was preceded by important talks between Mikhail Gorbachev and Milanko Renovica, which created favorable preconditions for raising the quality of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation.

Our stay in the SFRY, the detailed exchange of opinions with Comrades M. Renovica and B. Mikulic, the upcoming talks with Comrade L. Mojsov, and the continuation of the dialogue imbued with mutual understanding with Comrade R. Dizdarevic contribute in many ways to deepening the Soviet-Yugoslav dialogue.

Now about the historical reasons. I might not be particularly consistent in setting them forth, but I hope my idea will be understood.

History has left a difficult trail in both our country and yours. How many times have the peoples of your country had to enter into an unequal battle with foreign invaders -- and how great is the vitality of a people that has succeeded in defending its right to the life of its own flesh and its own spirit. This is well known to us and it links us.

Soviet people have a special attitude toward Yugoslavia -- not only because Russia and the peoples of Yugoslavia are linked by long-standing ties of historical and cultural kinship.

In the year of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution we bow our heads to the memory of 30,000 Yugoslav internationalist patriots who fought on the fronts of the civil war. Oleko Dundic and Borivoje Agatonovic have become a legend of our revolution.

It was then, too, that Josip Broz Tito, the outstanding statesman and party leader of Yugoslavia and prominent figure of the communist and workers' movement, started out on his path. In the USSR people know well and remember that on the day of the Hitlerites' treacherous attack on our country, the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party called on the Yugoslav peoples to rise up against the fascist and to support the Soviet Union with all its strength. On the eve of the anniversary of those days we mourn the millions of heroes who sacrificed their lives on the altar of our joint victory.

Our approach to history is not at all selective. We do not forget events that are foreign to the nature of our historical mutual attraction. Recalling them, we treasure and multiply the traditions and the capital of joint experience and trust. Substantiated in the documents of 1955 and 1956, in the accords of recent times, they successfully serve constructive cooperation in all spheres.

The need for live contacts, for getting acquainted with each other's lives and with the practice of socialist construction is very great. We consider this aspect of cooperation to be particularly important now, when a revolutionary restructuring is being carried out in our country in all spheres of the life of Soviet society. I would like to use the definition given to this process by Mikhail Gorbachev, when he described it was a process making the fullest use of the potentials of socialism, in order to explain our interest in the positive experience of other socialist countries, including Yugoslavia.

We are glad that the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia are actively cooperating in the international arena precisely as socialist countries.

We value highly your country's contribution to strengthening international peace and security. We have perceived with great satisfaction Yugoslavia's support for the Soviet approach to questions of disarmament and to the elimination of nuclear medium-range missiles and operational and tactical missiles in Europe.

We take careful account of our Yugoslav friends' opinion on the need to democratize international relations and create the conditions necessary for constant economic development of all countries of the world as the basis of strengthening their independence and freedom.

Both our countries attribute a great deal of importance to solving the problems linked with working out nonmilitary guarantees for ensuring security in a nuclear-free, nonviolent world. We interact closely in the UN, especially in connection with the discussion there on creating an all-embracing system of international peace and security.

The Soviet Union sees in Yugoslavia one of the recognized leaders of the Nonaligned Movement, and regards its activities in that movement with respect.

The Soviet Union welcomes the fact that the foreign policy tradition of the Nonaligned Movement -- a tradition of tireless activity for lowering tension, for implementing measures of military detente, and for strengthening confidence and cooperation -- can be traced more and more distinctly in Mediterranean affairs, in which Yugoslavia displays a completely understandable activeness. The Soviet Union shares the resolve of many states of the Mediterranean to ensure for their region a worthy place in the geography of a stable peace and goodneighborliness. We are prepared to support any practical steps in this direction. The situation arising in the Mediterranean must be in total accord with that lofty concept with which people rightly endow it with the title: cradle of many civilizations.

Each of the countries of socialism has built up its own experience of social and economic development, experience which in many ways is unique. And this is something good that we all share; this is common property. The truly enormous achievements of both our countries are entered into the single account of socialism. We can be proud of the fact that in decades we have achieved more for our peoples than other states have been able to do in centuries.

The socialist states are also bringing out another quality which is inherent in socialism -- the ability to further improve oneself using one's own resources, bringing more and more new reserves into operation, and revealing ever more fully the creative potential of societies.

Relations between the socialist countries are diverse and many-sided, just as the world of socialism is diverse and many-sided. Its nature has predetermined an adherence to the great ideas of equality and brotherhood between people, to the struggle for a firm, just, and honest peace. And this places upon us a very great responsibility before all mankind. I am sure the Soviet Union and Socialist Yugoslavia will continue to move together in all matters.

Therfore, in concluding my speech, I will venture to express the following wish: May everything we have created gladden the gaze of our descendants, and may the walls of the edifices we are erecting be strong and unbreakable, like the bonds of friendship linking our countries' peoples.

E.A. Shevardnadze visited the J. Broz Tito memorial complex and laid flowers on his grave.

IZVESTIYA ASSESSES SFRY ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

PM180854 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent L. Kolosov "Yugoslav reportage": "The Difficult Process of Stabilization"]

[Text] Belgrade -- In a recent article published in the weekly KOMUNIST, LCY Central Committee member D. Vidic noted, not without regret, that there has been a marked increase in negative items published abroad about Yugoslavia, which "dramatize events in the country and write about strikes and international discord on a crisis scale. Why have such items begun to appear?" D. Vidic answers: "We must thaink about putting our internal affairs in order as quickly as possible, because they alone are the main source of negative information."

Internal affairs are now a source of concern to many people in Yugoslavia, and first and foremost to the Communists. Nearly a year has passed since the routine, 13th LCY Congress. Decisions were adopted to improve the socioeconomic situation and promote the active implementation of the Long-Term Program for Economic Stabilization Through the Year 1990. Let us recall that this provides for a whole package of radical measures to intensify and step up the efficiency of the national economy, increase labor productivity, eliminate loss-making enterprises, strengthen labor discipline, establish economically justified relations between producer and consumer, extinguish foreign debts, and much more.

None of these strategic tasks has yet been fully resolved. Of course, it has not been very long since the congress, but the Long-Term Program was adopted in 1983, and as yet there is no alternative to it. And that is what causes most concern to the Yugoslav public. Especially since the reasons for the difficulties are no secret and are plain, so to speak, for all to see. They are above all the still unchanged extensive path of economic development, excessive decentralization and the deepening of disproportions in the economy, and intensified subjectivism in coordinating the interests of individual republics and provinces.

Much is now being said about the absence of a unified domestic market, since to this day there is no really effective planning system. Every republic differs from every other in terms of conditions of economic management, level of labor productivity, prices, and minimum living wage. National income per capita in the most developed republic, Slovenia, is, for instance, several times higher than in the most backward autonomous province, Kosovo. The fragmentation in the federal system is promoted to a considerable degree by the abuse of the so-called consensus method -- that is, the need for unanimity in the adoption of particular decisions. It is no secret that the "selfish" desires of representatives of individual republics and provinces have more than once delayed the adoption of important decisions -- for instance, the struggle against inflation, which is rightly called "enemy number one" here. "Inflation," the report to the 13th LCY Congress said, "is one of our most important problems. It causes our system to decline and degenerate, reduces the opportunities for increasing exports, lessens the efficiency of economic activity, lowers the living standard of the workers and the poorest strata of society, and shifts the burden of the struggle for economic stabilization almost exclusively onto their shoulders."

I have before me a table of inflation levels in European countries published in the weekly NIN. Yugoslavia holds first place -- by no means the place of honor -- in terms of dynamics. In 1982 the increase in inflation was about 33 percent, in 1985 it was 75 percent, and last year it was 100 percent. [paragraph continues]

There are many different factors which have caused and now nurture inflation. Yugoslav economists "blame" the disproportion in the development of the processing and extracting industry, where the main emphasis has been placed on importing costly raw materials and energy sources without suitable utilization of the country's own resources, increasing expenditure on the production of industrial outpout, where unjustified price increases in one sector lead to a "chain reaction" in increased retail prices in other sectors, and transfusion of public funds into personal property.

Inflation is spurred on by the unrestrained growth of prices for agricultural produce, the granting of bank loans to the population at relatively low interest rates, and those who own convertible currency and speculatively get rich at the expense of devaluing the dinar. And that is not such a small category of Yugoslavs -- more than a million people who have worked or still work abroad and keep their currency savings in Yugoslav banks, "earning" from the constant devaluation of the dinar.

The level of inflation in Yugoslavia is calculated in accordance with the dynamics of the growth of retail prices. Prices rise, and wages rise, not always in accordance with the production indicators achieved. The weekly KOMUNIST recently wrote that at the end of last year many labor collectives, without reckoning with the state of affairs in the country, arbitrarily increased wages by an average of one-third, which immediately caused a new wave of price rises, especially for consumer goods.

People here believe one reason for the unceasing rise in prices to be the operation in the Yugoslav economy of the so-called "market machinery" (that is, decentralization in the sphere of pricing -- L.K.), which was at one time imposed on the country by the IMF, of which it has been a member for many years. Today Yugoslavia's foreign debt totals around $20 billion, not counting interest payments on loans from the West. Extinguishing this interest alone swallows up nearly half the current convertible currency revenue and approximately 10 percent of national income.

Let us not go into the history of the origins of such a burdensome foreign debt for the country. The book "Yugoslavia in the World Economy on the Threshold of the 21st Century," published recently by a consortium of SFRY economic institutes, speaks fairly frankly of this: "For many years the high rate of our development was based on a rapidly growing balance of payments deficit covered by foreign loans which the Yugoslav national economy used in the wrong way because of erroneous economic policy." The growth of the currency deficit was particularly affected by the excessive liking for buying foreign licences out of foreign loans, which led to the increased dependence of national production on imports of fuel, raw materials, semifinished materials, and spare parts for equipment...

But debts are debts. Yugoslavia, as B. Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, stated in a recent interview, does not intend to refuse to pay off its foreign debt, as Brazil, for instance, has done. In the quest for a way out of the currency trap the main gamble is on refinancing debts -- that is, obtaining new loans from the IMF and the capitalist countries in order partially to extinguish old interest and pay off new interest on them. But the terms on which new loans are granted are becoming tougher all the time. Western experts are not very interested in the difficulties of implementing the Yugoslav development program; they need first and foremost to secure their own interests, the interests of international capital, and make a profit. That is why all their "recommendations" amount basically to maintaining in Yugoslavia the criteria of "market forces" and lessening the influence of the state on the country's economic life, especially as regards the sphere of circulation, and pricing in particular.

Evidently this must be reckoned with. Not for nothing did the emergency measures adopted by the Federal Executive Council in March of this year with a view to halting inflation in the country touch not only and not even chiefly on the strengthening of control over the processes which cause inflation to growth, but more on the social sphere, or more precisely the arbitrary wage rises in many labor collectives. Speaking at a recent session of the Sarajevo party organization city committee, M. Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said: "It is necessary to go over to a system of distribution of income which corresponds to the end results of labor. And what is happening now? At the end of the year the production growth rate and the volume of exports fall, while consumption and wages increase sharply against the background of the planned increase in prices. If this situation continues, inflation will jeopardize all the results of our economic activity. You cannot consume more than you produce....

"We have now moved our cumbersome administrative apparatus from a standstill and are waging a struggle for the fulfillment of the tasks set."

Yes, the pitch of the struggle is increasing, although not everyone, at every level, has understood its objectives and tasks. A wave of strikes against the government's emergency law swept through the country. Strikes are still going on today in some places. On the whole they are economic in nature, because the workers and employees are calling for a return to the old forms of regulation of wages, without linking them to the need for a radical breakthrough in the sphere of labor productivity. This is usually due to a failure to understand the full complexity of the present situation. But the very fact of strikes breaking out is exploited very actively by all kinds of hostile forces which have recently come to life. "An onslaught of every possible antisocialist and anti-self-management element is under way," the journal INTERVJU writes. "All kinds of supporters of opportunist liberalism are trying to push the Communists onto the path of social reformism."

Antisocialist elements are indeed trying to undermine the prestige of the LCY and want to create doubts as to the Communists' ability to take responsibility for the country's historical destiny. That is why more urgency than ever before is now attached to the question of strengthening the party's ideological and organizational unity, improving the forms and methods of work with the masses, and ensuring a resolute, uncompromising struggle against all currents which oppose socialism and socialist self-management.

Many complex and difficult problems now face Yugoslavia. But the country, gradually overcoming them, is advancing along the path of socialist building. The evidence of this is the encouraging results of economic life in the past quarter published by the Federal Executive Council. Compared with the corresponding period last year industrial production has increased, exports have risen, especially to countries with freely convertible currency, the balance of payments has improved markedly, and, most important, the activity of the LCY has been stepped up.

From words to deeds. That is how the matter stands today. The long-term stabilization program is in operation and all the party decisions have been adopted. Now they must be put into practice as quickly as possible. That is the imperative of the times and of the moment Yugoslavia is living through.

FRG PROSECUTOR CITED IN RUST CASE INVESTIGATION

PM230925 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Ye. Bovkun interview with senior prosecutor D. Refler under the rubric "Follow-up" and the heading "Prosecutor's Office Institutes Inquiry"]

[Text] Bonn -- Organs of justice in the city of Itzehoe in the north of the FRG have instituted an inquiry into the case of M. Rust. Contacting senior prosecutor D. Refler [name as published], I asked him a few questions.

[Bovkun] Mr Senior Prosecutor, what are the grounds for instituting this investigation?

[Refler] We proceed from the premise that Rust may have committed a crime against the laws of our own country. We are obliged to hold an inquiry and establish exactly how serious a basis there is for handing the matter over to the courts. This follows from paragraph 160 of the provision on conducting criminal proceedings, which obliges prosecuting organs to institute an investigation if there are sufficient grounds for this.

[Bovkun] What charges could be brought against M. Rust?

[Refler] Primarily the charge of flagrantly violating air route safety regulations, which created a threat to the lives of other people and could have resulted in serious material damage to the property of another state and its citizens.

[Bovkun] What allows you to bring this charge?

[Refler] The press reports according to which M. Rust flew over a Moscow bridge carrying six lanes of transport and pedestrians and subsequently landed, thereby creating a real danger to human life.

[Bovkun] Is the institution of the inquiry linked to West German press reports on M. Rust's "possible speedy return"?

[Refler] No, we are conducting the inquiry irrespective of this.

[Bovkun] Is the investigation based solely on press reports?

[Refler] No, we also have statements from some West German tourists who were not far from Red Square at the time the "Cessna" landed.

[Bovkun] So will they be brought as witnesses at the trial?

[Refler] They have already been questioned as witnesses. [Refler ends]

The Itzehoe prosecutor's office is continuing the inquiry, however. If M. Rust is found guilty on the charge brought against him, he can expect anything up to 5 years' imprisonment or a large fine. It should be borne in mind, however, that the prosecutor's office is not yet considering possible political motives for this action.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION TAKES PART IN FRG FESTIVAL

PM220835 Moscow TRUD in Russian 16 Jun 87 p 3

[Special correspondents I. Belov and A. Soloshenko report "Mutual Sincerity. On the Results of the Soviet Trade Union Culture Festival in the FRG"]

[Excerpts] Recklinghausen/Bonn, 15 Jun -- A Soviet trade union culture festival, held within the framework of the annual Ruhr festival, has ended in the West German city of Recklinghausen. The city's mayor, Social Democrat Jochen Welt, makes no secret of his satisfaction at the success of the Soviet trade union culture festival:

"We regard so representative a participation of envoys of your great country in the Ruhr festival not just as a major cultural event in the life of the city and the Ruhr as a whole, but also as a tangible contribution to the storehouse of mutual understanding between our peoples," he said. "The organizers of the festival have always pursued two objectives -- cultural and political. In my view, the latter is the more important, especially today. In the course of encounters of this kind many prejudices are removed, a desire is born to learn more about each other, and an opportunity is provided to feel the sincerity and love of peace on both sides." [passage omitted]

During the Soviet delegation's stay in the FRG, a meeting and talks were held at the headquarters of the German Trade Union Federation [DGB] in Dusseldorf between AUCCTU Secretary V.M. Mishin, head of the Soviet trade union delegation, and DGB Executive Committee members L. Zimmermann and I. Blaettel. Questions of the further development of cooperation between our countries' trade union centers were discussed.

The Soviet trade union culture festival received extensive coverage in the FRG national and local press. The articles emphasized that the participation of Soviet trade union envoys in the Ruhr festival served to increase the trust and mutual understanding between the working people of the FRG and the USSR.

On 15 June the Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Secretary V.M. Mishin returned to Moscow.

AFANASYEVSKIY INTERVIEWED ON CYPRUS ISSUE

NC190850 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 14 Jun 87 p 11

["Exclusive" interview with Nikolay Afanasyevskiy, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry First European Department, by HURRIYET correspondent Ertugrul Ozkok in Moscow -- date not given]

[Text] [Ozkok] The Soviet Union has recently made a number of initiatives on the Cyprus question, and some of your ambassadors have officially informed the countries to which they are accredited about the Soviet proposal for an international conference on Cyprus. What made you feel the need for such an initiative?

[Afanasyevskiy] An open war situation does not exist in Cyprus; however, a secret clash still continues. There is a problem which has not yet been resolved. Secret clashes threaten the country in which they occur, as well as the region and the entire world. Therefore, it is normal for the countries, responsible for maintaining world peace to consider the positive and constructive measures they can take in that regard. We would like to see progress in the effort made to resolve the complex Cyprus problem, which mostly stems from historical difficulties. Meanwhile, the people on the island have the experience of living together. This is a historical fact. We do not intend to impose a view or a solution to any of the sides concerned. The Soviet Union does not wish to impose "its own solution" on the Cyprus problem. In fact, we are actively supporting the effort made by the UN secretary general.

[Ozkok] Do you consider the "package agreement" to be within the framework of the effort made by the UN secretary general?

[Afanasyevskiy] We do not wish to interfere in matters which are related to the relations between the two communities because we believe that the best solution is the one accepted by them alone, but this is something which concerns more than the two communities on the island. What I meant by my reference to the UN secretary general's effort was that the Soviet Union supports the effort made to establish the common denominators of the two communities. Yet, there is an international aspect to the problem as well. Unless all this is resolved, a lasting solution cannot be found. This is an international matter and this fact must be clearly understood. It has not come to light just since yesterday or today. This state of affairs has prevailed ever since the conclusion of the London and Zurich agreements. We are convinced that the sides concerned have to agree on a way to find a lasting and just solution to the international aspect of the problem. We have suggested holding an international conference in order to achieve progress in resolving the problem. I would like to point out that the conference will not conflict with the task of the UN secretary general; on the contrary, it will facilitate his task.

[Ozkok] Why did you feel the need to repeat your proposal? Has there been a new development?

[Afanasyevskiy] The analysis we made during the past few months indicated that the situation in Cyprus has not improved. We can describe the situation in Cyprus as an "impasse." In fact, the tense situation between the two communities in Cyprus came about under certain conditions. For example, the island was affected by the recent crisis in the Aegean Sea. In short, the situation in Cyprus is very sensitive. Frankly speaking, we do not understand what Turkey stands to gain from a source of tension that demands extra expenditures and effort. The objective behind the latest Soviet initiative was to encourage the countries concerned toward gaining a deeper, constructive reasoning. We are ready to hold a dialogue with all the sides concerned with the Cyprus question including the Turkish and Greek Cypriot communities.

[Ozkok] You frequently mention the term "the countries concerned." Isn't Turkey one of them? It is being said that although you have officially conveyed your proposal to a number of countries, you have not approached Turkey. Is this true, or have you actually done so?

[Afanasyevskiy] We have offered to exchange views with neighboring Turkey on this matter.

[Ozkok] Was this officially done?

[Afanasyevskiy] We made the offer to the Turkish Embassy in Moscow.

[Ozkok] Was this a short time ago?

[Afanasyevskiy] Yes, it was at about the same time that we contacted the other countries.

[Ozkok] This is an important initiative. Can you expound on it? For example, did you propose the establishment of a consultative body?

[Afanasyevskiy] Not a consultative body. In fact, this is not a new offer. We offered to exchange views with Turkey on the Cyprus issue a year ago, but the Turkish side did not respond. We said that we were prepared to travel to Ankara to exchange views on the question. We did not achieve a result at the time. Recently, however, we conveyed our views and explained our concern again, offering to discuss the problem in detail.

[Ozkok] Was this done through your embassy in Ankara?

[Afanasyevskiy] No, we contacted your ambassador in Moscow and conveyed our views to him.

[Ozkok] Have you considered the establishment of a permanent consultative body?

[Afanasyevskiy] Establishing a permanent consultative body at the present time is out of the question. We have offered to exchange views. The matter concerns Turkey, the Soviet Union, and a number of other countries; however, the Turkish side has said nothing so far. Meanwhile, no one has described our proposals as bad.

[Ozkok] Your initiatives have been regarded as a move to demonstrate a stronger and more effective Soviet presence in the eastern Mediterranean. This view has been justified by the fact that your proposal came at the same time that the idea of holding a conference on the Middle East question has made considerable progress. Is Cyprus a part of the Soviet plan?

[Afanasyevskiy] The Soviet Union is not concerned with maintaining a presence in that region. Every problem in the Middle East has its own unique aspects. The objective behind the Soviet policy is to make an active and concrete contribution toward solving the regional problems.

[Ozkok] You have said that you do not wish to impose anything on the sides concerned, but the Soviet Union is not just an ordinary country. It is one of the two superpowers in the world. The Soviet Union conveyed a proposal to a number of countries for convening a conference on the Cyprus problem. However, it later offered to discuss the matter with Turkey. Doesn't all this indicate that the Soviet Union wishes to impose something upon Turkey?

[Afanasyevskiy] I consider it normal for the Soviet Union and Turkey to exchange views on any given matter. If we do not do this, then we will express our views through press reports and articles. I do not understand why the Turkish Government should be disturbed by an exchange of views. We would like to learn about the Turkish Government's stand. We would like our proposals to be better understood by Ankara. An exchange of views is the only way to achieve this at the present time.

[Ozkok] What would you have told the Turkish Government in Ankara? Has the Soviet Union got a new plan, or would it repeat what it has been saying so far? You have your own views and so does the Turkish Government, and they are already known. Therefore, why hold an official exchange of views, which will carry a different meaning, just for the sake of repeating them? Under the present circumstances, I am compelled to believe that you wish to more actively "interfere" in the Cyprus question. Why should Turkey hold talks with the Soviet Union on the Cyprus problem? Is this the first of the steps you wish to take in connection with the Cyprus issue?

[Afanasyevskiy] Every dialogue brings up new ideas and solutions and creates a common ground. We would like to explain the Soviet views which have not been clearly understood. We would like to hope that a meeting between the two countries would go beyond the repetition of what has been said in the past. There is nothing in our approach that would harm the legitimate rights of the Turkish Cypriot community and the security of Turkey.

[Ozkok] Do you contemplate a recourse to the United Nations on the Cyprus problem?

[Afanasyevskiy] No, I don't believe so. Actually, we are always trying to explain our views and ideas in as much detail as possible. Meanwhile, we call on everyone else to be aware of their responsibilities.

[Ozkok] Taking into consideration the initiatives made by the UN secretary general, what made you feel the need for such a move?

[Afanasyevskiy] The UN secretary general's package agreement concerns the relations between the two communities, but it does not include the question of guarantees, international security, and the withdrawal of foreign forces. A durable solution cannot be found without taking these into consideration. In view of this, something has to be done and we have proposed an international conference. Another proposal can be put forward by other countries, and we would be prepared to consider that as well.

[Ozkok] But what does the Soviet Union expect from an international conference? For example, do you wish to take a place among the guarantor powers?

[Afanasyevskiy] This can be debated. We are still at the beginning. Obviously, the London and Zurich Agreements did not work, so another way has to be found. Let me ask you a question at this point. How can Turkey be harmed by such a conference?

[Ozkok] I believe the Turkish side's anxiety is justified. The view that many countries have a biased approach to the Cyprus problem is strong. For example, you yourself visited the Greek Cypriot side some time ago, but you failed to cross over to the Turkish Cypriot side to hear the views of the people living there. You have now proposed to hold "talks" with Turkey. Isn't this a conflicting move? Why did you not cross to the Turkish Cypriot side?

[Afanasyevskiy] I did want to go. Prior to arriving in Cyprus, we informed Denktas through our ambassador in Nicosia that we wanted to meet him. We made it known that we were prepared to talk with all the sides concerned, provided that we maintain our stand. This is common knowledge. Yet, when we established the date for the visit, the administration of the Turkish Cypriot community described it as an official visit by a Soviet delegation, without seeking our consent. [paragraph continues]

Those who would have gone would undoubtedly have been Soviet officials, but they would not have been a "Soviet delegation." This may have been considered as a change in the Soviet attitude, and you aware that the Soviet Union does not recognize this entity. A meeting could not take place under these conditions. Nevertheless, we are prepared to hold a dialogue with the Turkish Cypriot community.

[Ozkok] Under the circumstances, how will the Soviet Union be informed directly about the Turkish side's views?

[Afanasyevskiy] For the time being, our embassy in Cyprus is continuing to exchange views with the Turkish side. I would like to repeat that I am sorry for not being able to exchange views with the Turkish side.

[Ozkok] Then why are you not inviting a Turkish Cypriot delegation to Moscow to hear the Turkish side's views?

[Afanasyevskiy] That is true...this is a problem. The ways of creating such a dialogue should be studied. Such a meeting should naturally be organized in a way which will not be regarded as a change in the Soviet attitude.

[Ozkok] Are you looking for a way to hold such a dialogue?

[Afanasyevskiy] Yes, I believe so. We are prepared for such dialogue.

[Ozkok] Will it be possible to see a delegation from the Turkish Cypriot side in Moscow some day?

[Afanasyevskiy] I believe that when progress is made in the direction of resolving the problem, our normal relations with the Turkish Cypriot community will be as wide and deep as our relations with the Republic of Cyprus.

[Ozkok] This is the last question. Has any country responded to your initiatives?

[Afanasyevskiy] We have no illusions. A number of European countries have responded, but there is still time for consideration. The UN secretary general has a very important role in that regard.

COMMERCIAL TALKS WITH UK BUSINESSMEN BEGIN

LD152234 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1215 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Moscow, 15 Jun (TASS) -- A meeting was held today at the Moscow mission of the British-Soviet Chamber of Commerce between representatives of Soviet organizations and British businessmen who have come here to conduct commercial negotiations. They were acquainted with a complex of measures being undertaken by government organs of the two countries with the aim of expanding reciprocal trade.

Talks are being held between the Soviet Union and Great Britain, reported a representative of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade, on additional lists of export-import goods which are to be confirmed in Moscow this fall at the upcoming routine session of the standing intergovernmental Soviet-British Commission for Scientific, Technical, Commercial and Economic Cooperation. This will permit bringing the level of trade turnover between the USSR and Great Britain by 1990 to R2.5 billion against 1.8 billion in 1986. [passage omitted]

MURAKHOVSKIY MEETS WITH BRITISH BUSINESSMAN

LD100020 Moscow TASS in English 2241 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 9 TASS -- Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, a first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Agri-Industrial Committee, today received David Sainsbury, chairman of the board of the British trading group Sainsbury, at the latter's request.

They discussed cooperation in organizing trade.

SOVIET-ITALIAN TRADE MEETING OPENS IN MOSCOW

PM191307 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 16 Jun 87 p 3

[A. Polekhin report: "Cooperation Without Obstacles"]

[Text] "The effectiveness of cooperation at the restructuring stage" -- that is the theme of the Soviet-Italian meeting which opened yesterday in Moscow in the International Trade Center. The key question in the life of our country will be examined from the angle of developing foreign economic links.

The meeting, organized by the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies and by business people from the Apennine peninsula, will be addressed by leading scientists, specialists, and leaders from organizations in the two countries. Thus, for example, Academician T. Zaslavskaya intends to devote her report to the influence of the social factor on the democratization of Soviet society. L. Abalkin, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Economics Institute, will tell the guests about the Soviet Union's economic policy at the stage of accelerated development. The speech by I. Ivanov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers State Foreign Economic Commission, is devoted to specific features in the development of foreign economic links.

For his part G. Manco, president of the administrative council of the well known Pirelli firm, will relate the experience of collaboration by Italian and Soviet organizations. The problems of setting up mixed enterprises is the theme of the speech by G. di Rosa, president of the FATA company.

The meeting in Moscow, in the opinion of its participants, will help to expose the factors impeding the development of mutually advantageous contacts between our countries and to find a way to remove them.

Talks End, Opportunities Seen

LD172244 Moscow TASS in English 2057 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 17 TASS — A bilateral Soviet-Italian meeting which ended in Moscow today opened up opportunities for further development of business contacts between the Soviet Union and Italy.

The meeting was held under the motto "The effectiveness of cooperation at the stage of reorganization" and was attended by prominent Italian public figures and representatives of 150 firms.

The current reorganization of the Soviet Union's external economic activities served as the cause for intensive exchanges of views.

The decisions taken recently at government level to grant a number of Soviet amalgamations and sectoral ministries the right independently to carry out foreign trade operations, and the plans to establish mixed enterprises aroused a lively interest among Italian businessmen.

It was pointed out during the meeting that more than twenty proposals on such joint projects were under consideration. The so-called protocols of intent were signed with six firms, i.e., one can expect the emergence of amalgamations to produce refrigerating plants, caprolactam, industrial and household sewing machines, and other equipment in the near future.

In the opinion of many, prospects for cooperation in the light industry are most favourable.

Nikolay Stogov, vice president of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, is of the opinion that the meeting in Moscow opened up new horizons in cooperation which will ultimately lead to mutually-beneficial accords in many fields.

SFRY PROTESTS SWEDEN'S RELEASE OF 'TERRORIST'

PM231511 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 17 Jun 87 p 3

[TASS report: "SFRY Protest to the Swedish Government"]

[Text] Belgrade, 16 June -- The Swedish ambassador to the SFRY has been summoned to the SFRY Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs to be familiarized with the official position of the SFRY Government regarding the Swedish authorities' decision to free from prison Baresic, an international terrorist and the assassin of V. Rolovic, Yugoslav ambassador to Stockholm.

As TANJUG reports, B. Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, made a strong protest to the Swedish ambassador and expressed indignation that the criminal, who until now has shown no signs of repenting of his crime, has been released from prison. On the contrary, he has declared his readiness to continue in the future his anti-Yugoslav activity by means of violence.

This decision by the Swedish authorities does not correspond to the pledges made by Sweden, which has itself experienced the bitter experience of terrorism, within the framework of participating in international organizations for the purposes of fighting terrorism.

The ambassador was also told that the fact that an interview with Baresic has been published in the Swedish press also is arousing concern. He was thus given the opportunity to engage in propaganda for anti-Yugoslav activity and encourage his accomplices to terrorist actions.

RADIO LINK WITH COSTA RICA ESTABLISHED 18 JUN

PY201408 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Commentary by Mikhail Mayorov]

[Excerpts] Good evening. I would like to explain what happened today, 18 June 1987. For the first time in history, a radio link was established between Moscow and San Jose, Costa Rica. Radio Moscow contacted Radio Monumental via satellite. During the hour-long contact, the Soviet side, which was represented by journalists and lawyers, discussed at the request of Radio Monumental of San Jose, the cases of (Bogdan Kolly) and Matthias Rust, the West German pilot who landed his small aircraft in Red Square in Moscow on 28 May.

(Bogdan Kolly) is a Ukrainian who during World War II was idolized by the Hitlerites, served as a policeman in the Ukraine under the occupation of the Fascists, and participated in repressive actions against civilians, particularly children, who were tortured and killed. When the war ended, he managed to escape and found asylum in Western Europe and the United States. Finally, he was spotted in Costa Rica, where he is now living. The Soviet Union is requesting the extradition of this war criminal so he can be prosecuted under Soviet law. [passage omitted]

In the case of the West German pilot Matthias Rust, there is no certainty as yet that he acted on his own. Several international newspapers have noted that his flight was made at a time when the adversaries of disarmament needed to divert attention from the call to peace issued by the Warsaw Pact countries at the Berlin conference. Those who oppose disarmament wanted to provoke the Soviet Union into resorting to military means to respond to the violation of its airspace; such a response would have exacerbated public opinion against the disarmament negotiations in Geneva.

At the end of the direct radio link between Moscow and San Jose, the first one in the history of the two countries, the Costa Rican representative, Mrs Nora Ruiz, said: I want to thank Radio Moscow for this direct and live communication that has been broadcast to all Costa Rica over Radio Monumental, which thus established a direct link with Moscow to discuss some subjects on which we wanted to have answers. [passage omitted]

This was an international communication that can decisively contribute to the strengthening of peace in this restless world.

NICARAGUA TO PRESS U.S. FOR REPAYMENT OF DAMAGES

LD231110 Moscow TASS in English 1003 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Managua June 23 TASS -- Nicaragua will press the Reagan administration for paying the damages as a result of the United States' criminal aggression against the republic, said Nicaragua's Foreign Ministry spokesman Augusto Zamora. He reminded at the press conference here that the International Court in the Hague demanded last June that the USA stop its terroristic actions against the republic and repay damages.

Washington refuses to fulfil the court's decision and has failed to reply to two official notes from the Nicaraguan Government, Augusto Zamora pointed out. In this connection, Nicaragua intends to appeal to the International Court to make the Reagan administration pay the damages, the spokesman stressed.

SUPREME SOVIET PREPARATORY COMMISSION MEETS

LD231533 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] In view of a session of the Soviet national parliament, its preparatory commission has met in Moscow. The commission discussed restructuring in the national economic management; one of the key tasks is to find the best balance between centralized planning and independence of plants. The commission formed working groups to give a draft law on the state enterprise an early consideration. It is to contain the new principles of economic management. The draft will be submitted to parliament, which is to go into session in Moscow on the 29th.

MOSCOW CITY ELECTION RESULTS REVIEWED

LD231059 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1430 GMT on 22 June broadcasts a 4-minute report presented by Olga Vasilenko on the concluding session of the Moscow City Election Commission in the Mossovet building. After a 2-month election campaign, on behalf of the 15-member commission, (Nina Nikolayevna Sherbakova), who is chairing the commission, opens the session to give the results.

(Sherbakova) says: "A total of 97.93 percent of the voters listed on the electoral register took part in the elections. A total of 97.3 percent of the voters voted for candidates for deputies to the Moscow City Soviet of People's Deputies. All the candidates for deputies to the Moscow City Soviet who were registered by the constituency commissions have thereby been elected to the membership of the Moscow city Soviet of People's Deputies of the 20th convocation. We propose registration of the elected deputies to the Moscow City Soviet of People's Deputies. I ask those in favor of this proposal to vote. Adopted unanimously." (Sherbakova) thus brings the session to an end.

Vasilenko then invites (Aleksandr Vasilyevich Lukyanichkov), chairman of the Organization and Instruction Department, for his impressions of these elections. He points to the activity of the population as shown by the results and in comments, suggestions, and criticisms on their voting slips. These amounted to about 10,000 notes, mostly complimentary and wishing candidates well. However, serious and usually warranted criticism was also expressed, for example, on trading enterprises, transport and repair services, and housing. (Lukyanichkov) adds that although 800 candidates received majority votes, there were somewhat over 100 votes against candidates and these should be seen as calls to act on those tasks which arose at meetings with the electorate.

Voters are now more exacting in their assessment of candidates, and (Lukyanichkov) cites as an example a deputy to the Leninskiy Rayon Soviet who failed to achieve a majority of votes. He is named as the director of the catering unit at Moscow State University who did not win favor in students' eyes, presumably, Vasilenko adds, because he feeds them badly. The law stipulates that after a given time has lapsed, elections will be held in this constituency.

LIGACHEV SPEAKS ON HIGHER EDUCATION IN GEORGIA

PM230931 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 Jun 87 p 2

[GRUZINFORM report on 2 Jun speech by Ye.K. Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at Tbilisi conference of Georgian VUZ workers under the general heading "Urgent Tasks of VUZ Restructuring"]

[Text] Comrades!

The restructuring of all spheres of society's life taking place in the country poses big tasks for higher education workers. As M.S. Gorbachev stressed at the Komsomol congress, it is in education that the main task is resolved and the preconditions are created for our accelerated progress and the success of restructuring itself. Therefore a radical renewal of the system of higher and secondary specialized education in the country taking the new demands into account is a necessary and urgent matter.

Proceeding from this, the Central Committee approved the "Basic Guidelines for the Restructuring of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education in the Country." We have seen the adoption of five Central Committee and government resolutions which transfer the 27th party congress' directives on higher education and the provisions of the basic guidelines for its restructuring to the plane of practical actions.

The fundamental characteristic of these resolutions is their comprehensiveness. In elaborating them the Central Committee proceeded from the premise that there must be no confining ourselves to half-measures here. It was decided to provide VUZ's in both organizational and material terms with everything which we have at our disposal today. This is the kind of approach embodied in these documents.

The preparation of the decisions was conducted on a broad democratic basis. They take account of constructive proposals voiced in the course of the discussion of the basic guidelines, in which over 12 million people participated. Thus, the program for transformations in higher education essentially generalizes the views of thousands upon thousands of pedagogical science workers and national economic specialists.

At the final stage, immediately before the resolutions were published, the rectors of a number of the country's leading VUZ's were invited to the Central Committee. They were asked: What do the draft documents not take into consideration and what other rights should be granted to VUZ's? The answer was unequivocal: The documents take everything necessary into consideration and VUZ's have been granted all the rights they were expecting. So it is now up to you, comrades.

The Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures To Radically Improve the Quality of the Training and Utilization of Specialists With Higher Education in the National Economy" ends the practice of unjustifiable fragmentation of the specialisms in which our VUZ's provide training. You will agree that things had gone a long way in this direction in our country. The last 20 years had seen the addition of over 100 new specialisms in our VUZ's, and there are now in the region of 500 of them. Many more, that is, than in any other country in the world.

The resolution instructed the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, in conjunction with interested ministries and departments, to switch to the training of broadly educated specialists and amalgamate specialisms by substantially reducing their number. The revision of the range of specialisms is now nearing completion but getting them reduced literally involves a fight. Faculty and government department leaders are putting forward all manner of arguments aimed essentially at retaining the current fragmentation. More thought is being given to internal departmental interests than to the state's interests.

The Central Committee has sharply posed questions of the quality of training of specialists. A quantitative approach to training had essentially become established in higher education, and overt spoon-feeding had become widespread.

The resolution sets the task of ensuring individual work with students, and the conditions for this have been created. There has been a substantial decline in the student-teacher ratio. Whereas there are currently almost 11 students per teacher, it has been decided to reduce this ratio to 8:1 in the 13th 5-Year Plan. Given current student numbers this is equivalent to increasing the teaching corps by 100,000, which will require an additional sum of more than R250 million.

The state is allocating half a billion rubles to increase grants for students who are particularly successful in learning. I think you will agree that in some respects mediocre students in our VUZ's feel very comfortable. There is no real competition in the struggle for knowledge. In addition to incentives for the best, measures to increase exactingness toward students have also been elaborated. VUZ's have been given a real opportunity to get rid of students who display an irresponsible attitude to learning while they are still in their junior years. To this end the practice whereby teacher numbers were dependent on student numbers has been ended. You will agree that all these are effective practical levers for increasing the intensiveness of the educational process and creating a real cult of learning in VUZ lecture halls.

A key avenue of the restructuring of higher education is the strengthening of VUZ links with production and life. The task of implementing a fundamentally new type of relationship between higher education and sectors of the national economy has fallen to the lot of the present generation of VUZ workers. The Central Committee attaches particular significance to finalizing the economic and legal mechanism for such cooperation and closely linking it with the general restructuring of administration in the country.

Economic levers are designed to establish a reciprocal interest and reciprocal responsibility on the part of higher education and sectors of the national economy for the training and utilization of specialists. One new measure which the Central Committee has decided to introduce is a system whereby sectors of material production provide partial compensation of expenditure on the training of specialists for them. In the current 5-year plan alone the national economy will be paying the higher education system R3,000 for every specialist. It is to be assumed that economic managers will take a more exacting approach to selecting specialists for themselves and won't take on a single one too many, as they say. Higher education must see to it that its graduates possess a training of the most modern standard and that there are no job placement problems. Thus, the education system and production have a mutual interest here.

Another promising area is the transfer of the final stage of training to leading enterprises. To this end subsidiaries of VUZ departments are being created at enterprises and scientific research institutes. Approximately 700 such subsidiaries have now been opened throughout the country.

They embrace less than 1 percent of students with engineering specialities. This is extremely few, of course. This practice must be broadened. I have been told that approximately 60 subsidiaries of VUZ departments have also been opened at enterprises in your republic. The resolutions which have been adopted now give them legal status. The task is to use this form of training to maximize effect to intensify the practical training of future specialists.

Higher education must intensify its contribution to enhancing the skills of national economic specialists and retraining them. We do not have the possibility of waiting 5 or 6 years until the new generation of graduates joins in active work. We do not have that kind of time. The process of the renewal of knowledge has accelerated to an exceptional extent at this time. Learning has essentially become a lifelong matter. Anyone who stops, falls behind.

Under our conditions the human factor can be fully mobilized only through the continuous renewal of the knowledge of specialists working in the national economy. Incidentally, in your republic the system for enhancing the skills has the material facilities to make it possible to retrain specialists once in 12 years -- once in 20 years in some sectors. This is completely useless, and the situation here must be changed.

We all realize that the main and maybe the most complex question is the restructuring of the teaching corps. The Central Committee and government resolution on improving the training and utilization of pedagogical science and scientific cadres is aimed at resolving it. The fundamental policy is to involve the best intellectual forces of society in training cadres.

For a long time teaching collectives were staffed primarily from among their own graduates. As a result a considerable proportion of teachers in the specialist departments of many VUZ's have no experience of work at enterprises. The training of specialists was greatly damaged by the de facto ban which operated in our country on recruiting competent, proficient production wokers to work in VUZ's on a two-job basis. All bans combining jobs have now been removed. I am confident this will yield only benefits.

In general this measure has been received with ardent approval both in VUZ's and in production. It was demanded by life. I have been told that more than 150 leading workers from production and science are already involved in teaching work at your polytechnical institute on a part-time basis. I think you yourselves have felt how much this enriches the teaching process. In short, we should develop this practice, guided, needless to say, solely by the interests of the job and the interests of improving the quality of teaching.

The resolution stipulates serious measures to improve the teachers' pay. VUZ teachers' annual wage funds are to be increased by R1.3 billion. That is, they will grow by more than 50 percent. The decision has been made to raise pensions paid to professors and senior lecturers and to improve their housing and leisure conditions and their medical services. This sphere was neglected for a long time and experienced the practice of being, so to speak, at the "bottom of the heap." Order must now be vigorously instilled here.

At the same time, the demands on the quality of teaching should be stepped up. To that end the system of competitive selection of teachers has been changed. Henceforth all posts will be declared vacant every 5 years. The competitions will be supplemented by periodic certification of teachers, the results of which will determine the basis for pay differntials. All these are major levers for improving the efficiency of teachers' work. The task of VUZ party organizations is to ensure that these measures are implemented openly on a genuinely democratic and principled basis.

I will stress one further fact. Not all leaders of VUZ's faculties, and departments are coping with work under the new conditions. Some need help, and incapable workers must be removed. This is demanded by the interests of the job. This year around 60 VUZ rectors have been replaced in the country for various reasons. New rectors have been appointed at 34 VUZ's after being elected by collectives. But this form of cadre selection has not yet been espoused everywhere. The question should be posed in the following way: The Central Committee January Plenum defined the principled approach of the electiveness of leaders. They should be guided by that approach. The time for doubts and discussions is over, we must act and learn to solve cadre questions under the conditions of expanding democracy.

The resolution "On Improving the Role of VUZ Science in Accelerating Scientific and Technical Progress and Improving the Quality of the Training of Specialists" plans to increase budget allocations for scientific research by 100-200 percent. Additional payments to the professional and teaching staff for carrying out research are to be introduced. The task has been set of expanding the volume of design, technological, and experimental work carried out in VUZ's by 200-300 percent. Some 136 design bureaus and experimental production facilities will be set up at VUZ's by the year 2000. This will make it possible to make the introduction of the results more reliable. It has been decided to set up scientific, technical, and social development funds as well as material incentive funds on the basis of the allocations for scientific research. A system for giving VUZ's a direct interest in developing scientific research will thus be created.

Today only 49 out of 900 VUZ's are represented in state plans as developers of new technologies. Incidentally, there is not a single Georgian VUZ among hem. Only two of the republic's VUZ's participate in carrying out all-union scientific and technical programs. Clearly, you are not yet doing everything to develop and boost VUZ science.

With a view toward making maximum use of VUZ scientific potential it has been decided to define for VUZ's specific long-term tasks for the implementation of state programs, scientific and technical development plans, and all-union, republic, sectorial, and regional scientific and technical programs. All this will be reinforced by the necessary financial backup and resources. In short, all the necessary conditions have been created. Now we must add to that work and sharply improve the real contribution of VUZ science to the country's scientific, technical, and social progress.

After all, VUZ's have indisputable scientific achievements to their name. A number of state-of-the-art research projects may lead to breakthroughs in equipment and technology. In particular, important results have been obtained in high-temperature superconductivity, the development of optical information, and robotics. But there are also major shortcomings. Acceptance of research results has not been coordinated, nor has effective joint work been organized with sector scientific research institutes and enterprises. All this must be eschewed and we must basically put our own "scientific house" in order. It is not just a question of economics. The fact is, primarily, that where there is no science it is impossible to mold a serious science teacher able to train engineering and scientific cadres to modern standards. Without participation by students in scientific activity it is impossible to train highly qualified specialists at VUZ's.

The Central Committee Politburo recently decided to set up a new type of educational establishment on the basis of the N.E. Bauman Higher Technical College in Moscow. The idea is to transform traditional faculties into science teaching complexes. These will include departments, scientific research institutes, and design bureaus. This will make it possible to closely link both the theoretical and practical sides in training specialists.

The state has embarked on the allocation of major material resources. It is planned to assimilate around R800 million on building a modern base for the Moscow Higher Technical College. In the 12th and 13th 5-Year Plans it is also planned to develop on a priority basis the material and technical base of a number of the country's other leading VUZ's, including Tbilisi State University. At the same time the material and technical base of all VUZ's will be strengthened.

As you realize, it is very difficult to find funds for all this. That is why it is exceptionally important to use everything allocated by the state with good sense and a proprietorial attitude. At the moment we have a great deal of disorganization in this area. I will return to this subject later.

Today we have every justification for saying that the ideas of restructuring are having a favorable effect on the entire atmosphere of VUZ life. A start has been made on large-scale transformations in the higher education system. The strategy for developing economic, legal, and medical education, along with teaching establishments in the arts and culture, has been defined. Restructuring of the Marxist-Leninist education of young students is under way in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee resolutions put forward at the All-Union Conference of Social Science Faculty Chiefs. New educational syllabuses have been introduced in the social sciences. Unfortunately, the competition to produce modern textbooks for the social sciences has been unsuccessful. Our social scientists have not yet managed to cope with this task. The best works will be published as textbooks on the basis of the competition results. The preparation of the textbooks has been entrusted to specially created authors' collectives. They have to present manuscripts by the end of this year. It is then that we will judge their ability to cope with this task.

Now let us turn to questions of higher education in your republic. Your higher education system has rich traditions and great potential. But there are also serious problems. One of these is the planning for the training and utilization of specialists in the republic. On the basis of the highest indicator -- the number of cadres with higher education per 1,000 workers (139 in Georgia, 112 in the rest of the country) -- 1 in every 10 leadership and specialist positions is occupied by a practical worker. At the same time around 8,000 specialists with higher education are working in jobs that do not require the qualifications they have obtained. In 1986 over 55,000 specialists, including more than 11,000 with higher education, were not involved in social production at all. The republic's VUZ's fail to satisfy one-fourth of the demands from enterprises in the power industry, metallurgy, machine building, and instrument making -- sectors that define scientific and technical progress. At the same time in other spheres of knowledge the output of specialists with higher education considerably exceeds the stated need. All this creates major problems.

The reason is that people sometimes do not think of the usefulness of their work but of maintaining their department, faculty, or VUZ at all costs. So they produce specialists who have no place to go. For some reason it came to be a mark of prestige for virtually every city to have its "own" VUZ. When "militating" for a new VUZ, local organs give every assurance that they have everything needed for its work -- both the material base and the cadres. However, as soon as the VUZ has been set up they immediately forget about it.

Here is an opposite example. For many years the republic had been trying to organize a rail transport institute on the basis of the Pedagogical Institute in Gori City. The proposal was rejected. Nonetheless, the pedagogical VUZ was indeed transformed -- admittedly, into an economics institute. What was the outcome? Owing to a lack of relevant teaching cadres they were forced to close down one in every two of the VUZ's specialisms. That is, the proposal essentially turned out to be badly prepared and ill-conceived. This picture is fairly typical.

Until recently we were generally enthusiastic about turning pedagogical institutes into universities. VUZ's gained little from these reforms, whereas the losses were tangible. The prestige of university education fell, we lost a number of good pedagogical institutes while not gaining good universities. This was also a result of hurried decisions dictated by considerations of prestige on the part of local leaders.

Now the CPSU Central Committee and government resolution has introduced certification of VUZ's, faculties, and departments, and proposals are being drawn up to streamline the network of educational establishments. It is planned to implement a principled approach -- cadres can only be trained where there are highly qualified pedagogical cadres and a modern material base.

VUZ projects are built badly in the republic. Your construction workers have many faults, this is one of them, but VUZ leaders must also shoulder responsibility. Why have they not been striving to fulfill plans? Just look at what has been happening. During the entire 11th 5-Year Plan the republic failed to fulfill the plans for assimilating capital investment and commissioning VUZ projects. In 1986 the plan for commissioning projects for the republic's Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education was 26 percent fulfilled. This is considerably worse than in most union republics.

The Central Committee and the government are outlining considerable increases in the capital investment on developing higher education. But locally even funds allocated in very modest amounts are not assimilated. You must recall more often that the republic's VUZ's have 50 percent less teaching and laboratory space per student than is the norm. More than 50 percent of students have not been provided with hostels. There is a shortage of up to 60 percent in canteen and buffet places.

The situation must be changed as quickly as possible. Good opportunities currently exist for doing so. First and foremost in connection with the fact that local organs have obtained the right to draw up capital construction plans independently. The USSR Gosplan will now allocate VUZ's additional quotas for contractual work from sectors to which VUZ graduates are sent. All this must be organized sensibly, and both VUZ rectors and party committees must look into construction questions in depth.

The organization and content of the teaching process must be persistently improved. These two aspects -- organization and content -- are indissoluble. The formal reaction of the republic's Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and the leaders of educational establishments to the principled provisions of the concept of restructuring higher education was rapid. The number of compulsory lectures was reduced. Demandingness with regard to the assessment of students' knowledge was stepped up. At the same time there have been no substantive changes to the content of student courses. Students are given little help in their independent work. Yet this is the basic foundation. It is important for graduates to be able to independently replenish and renew the knowledge they have acquired once they have left the VUZ. VUZ's should also teach this skill.

According to the assessment of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee there has been no tangible restructuring in the teaching of Marxist-Leninist theory in the republic. Since the All-Union Conference of Social Science Faculty Chiefs there has been no resolute turn toward the teacher-student dialogue -- this truly creative teaching method. Teaching is still declarative, like a briefing. The burden of conservatism and obsolete theoretical dogmas continues to be oppressive. Things must be developed more rapidly here. We are living in a complex time. Our class and ideological enemies are nurturing hopes that restructuring will weaken the influence of Marxist-Leninist ideology. These, of course, are entirely groundless dreams. However, we must not permit complacency in ideological questions. [paragraph continues]

It is necessary to step up the ideological and political tempering of Soviet young people in every possible way. Higher education's social science departments are called upon to play a decisive role in this.

The most important thing today is to reorient teaching away from the simple assimilation of knowledge to the development of the ability to actively use that knowledge to analyze events and phenomena in social life and professional activity. Therein lies the essence of the restructuring of teaching in the social sciences.

The shortcomings and failings in educating Georgia's young students arouse alarm. In the years of the 11th 5-Year Plan criminal proceedings were instituted against around 1,000 students in our VUZ's and technical colleges. There are cases of drunkenness, immoral phenomena, lawbreaking, and drug taking in most VUZ's. The struggle against these baneful phenomena must be led and seen through first and foremost by VUZ party organizations and the VUZ Komsomol.

In the republic the failure of graduates en masse to fulfill their main civic duty -- working where the motherland's interests dictate -- has become commonplace. Over the last few years up to 20 percent of your VUZ graduates have failed to show up at the places to which they were assigned -- rural schools, rayon hospitals, or plant and factory shops. Many young specialists have quite groundlessly received the right to find work independently. The number of personal applications for positions not envisaged by the placement plan has been increasing. This paves the way to favoritism and injustice, and does irreparable damage to young people's education.

It is of great importance to ensure that VUZ's accept the best-prepared young people from various social groups. These questions directly or indirectly concern the interests of millions of people. The slightest deviation from the norms and principles of social justice is intolerable in this area.

In your republic, comrades, there is a substantial disparity between the social makeup of the republic's population and that of the student population. Workers and kolkhoz members make up to 70 percent of the population, but just 44 percent of day students. Around 3 percent of all students enroll from enterprises and organizations. The figure for the country as a whole is 10 percent. Or take the following fact. There are 43 students from the republic studying designated courses at Moscow University without having taken the entrance examination. Among them there are only three children of workers and just seven people with work experience.

There is a disparity in the republic between the national makeup of the population and that of the student population. At Tbilisi University 94 percent of the students are Georgians. Needless to say, an arithmetical approach is unacceptable here. However, you will agree that these figures give food for thought. They reflect a trend which has prevailed for many years. Far be it from me to draw parallels between the situation in this area in Georgia and the events in Kazakhstan. But I would like to recall the following. The practice that prevailed in Kazakhstan of primarily enrolling in VUZ's people drawn from the native population, thereby violating the principles of the competitive system and damaging the interests of representatives of other ethnic groups, did serious damage to young people's international and moral education.

Attention should be devoted to improving the quality of VUZ teaching conducted in the Georgian language. Analysis has shown that the quality of the training of specialists is cause for particular concern. There is a shortage of academic literature and in many disciplines lectures boil down to the lecturer giving a dictated translation from Russian of the relevant passage of a textbook. The opportunity to obtain an education in one's native language is an enormous socialist social achievement. It must not be discredited by a simplistic approach leading to a fall off in the quality of training.

The fact that specialists who do not speak Russian will inevitably be "starved of information" in the sphere of modern scientific achievements, and the sphere of the use of their knowledge will be restricted to the bounds of the republic must also be taken into account. That is why the additional measures taken in the republic in recent years to improve the study of Russian deserve complete support. It is important to consistently and purposefully hew to our party's program provision -- ensuring the free development and equal use of native languages by all USSR citizens. At the same time it is necessary to implement the principle of national language-Russian language bilingualism. Its implementation expands the access of all the country's nations and ethnic groups to the achievements of the science and technology of both domestic and world culture.

Comrades!

The party has set the task of fundamentally transforming VUZ activity. Everything needed to achieve this exists: a long-term action program, favorable organizational and material conditions, skilled science-teaching collectives, and combative party and Komsomol organizations at VUZ's.

Party organizations at educational establishments are called upon to be the political leaders and organizers of the entire activity involved in restructuring the work of educational establishments under the new conditions. The main task is to channel the full force of party influence and the growing social activeness of the student body, professors, and teachers into achieving a qualitatively new state of higher education. We must switch the focus of the struggle for restructuring to the faculties, departments, and teaching groups, where the fate of cadre training is directly decided. In general, we need action -- all the prerequisites for this have been created.

BASHKIR OBKOM RELEASES FIRST SECRETARY

LD231830 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] A plenum of the Bashkir Obkom, which examined an organizational issue, took place today. The plenum released Shakirov from the post of first secretary of the obkom and withdrew his membership of the obkom bureau for incorrect methods of leadership, substantial deviations from the norms of party life, and for persecution of workers who did not suit him, which led to crude violations of socialist legality in the Bashkir ASSR.

Comrade (Khabibulin), who worked as a chief of the main administration and a member of the collegium of the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, was appointed first secretary of the Bashkir Obkom.

For serious shortcomings and the unprincipled nature of his work, the plenum released (Akhundyanov) from his duties as secretary of the obkom, and withdrew his membership of the obkom bureau.

GIRENKO ELECTED CRIMEAN OBKOM FIRST SECRETARY

AU221407 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 14 Jun 87 p 3

[RATAU report: "A Crimean Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] A plenum of Crimean Obkom was held on 13 June. An organizational issue was examined. The plenum relieved V.S. Makarenko of the duties of obkom first secretary in connection with his retirement on pension for health reasons.

A.N. Girenko, hitherto Kherson Obkom first secretary, was elected Crimean Obkom first secretary.

A.A. Titarenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and second secretary, participated in the plenum proceedings and delivered a speech.

KUSHNERENKO ELECTED KHERSON OBKOM FIRST SECRETARY

LD231836 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] A plenum of the Kherson Obkom of the Ukrainian Communist Party took place today. An organizational issue was examined. The plenum released Comrade Girenko from the duty of first secretary of the party obkom in connection with his election as the first secretary of the Crimean Party Obkom.

Comrade Kushnerenko, who worked earlier as the chairman of the Kherson Oblast Soviet Executive Committee, was elected the first secretary of the Kherson Party Obkom.

GORBACHEV, OTHERS SIGN P.A. SMOLSKIY OBITUARY

PM240737 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 87 Second Edition p 2

[Obituary of Pavel Aleksandrovich Smolskiy]

[Excerpts] Pavel Aleksandrovich Smolskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and first secretary of the Ryazan Party Obkom, died 19 June 1987 in his 57th year following a grave illness. [passage omitted]

During 1979-1985 he worked as deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department. In December 1985 P.A. Smolskiy was elected first secretary of the Ryazan Party Obkom. [passage omitted]

M.S. Gorbachev, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, A.A. Gromyko, L.N. Zaykov, Ye. K. Ligachev, N.I. Ryzhkov, M.S. Solomentsev, V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, B.N. Yeltsin, N.N. Slyunkov, S.L. Sokolov, Yu.F. Solovyev, N.V. Talyzin, A.N. Yakovlev, A.P. Biryukova, A.F. Dobrynin, A.I. Lukyanov, V.A. Medvedev, V.P. Nikonov, G.P. Razumovskiy, I.V. Kapitonov, Ye.Z. Razumov, N.Ye. Kruchina, V.K. Mesyats, N.S. Aleshchenko, R.G. Voronina, A.F. Govorov, V.I. Golovanov, A.V. Kiryushkin, Yu.V. Mosyakov, V.P. Popov, V.I. Sidorov, A.N. Skopintsev. A.I. Sumenkov, P.F. Timonin, V.G. Shuvarikov.

Ligachev, Others Attend Funeral

LD231909 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Final farewell was bid in Moscow today to Pavel Aleksandrovich Smolskiy, CPSU Central Committee member, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and party first secretary of the Ryazan Obkom.

In the hall where the body lay in state, Comrades Ligachev, Lukyanov, Razumovskiy, Kapitonov, and representatives of the party, state, and public organizations paid their last respects.

The funeral was held at Novodevichye cemetery.

PROGRESS, PROSPECTS OF ECONOMIC REFORM DISCUSSED

PM121127 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 3 Jun 87 p 10

[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA "Roundtable" under the rubric "Restructuring: Step by Step:" "Economy at the Crossroads. What the New Economic Mechanism Ought To Be Like"]

[Text] The forthcoming CPSU Central Committee plenum will discuss the problems of the economy's restructuring, including the new tasks of the supreme organs of economic leadership. The public's attention is also focused on the Law on Enterprise (Association), whose draft, recently discussed in the press, prompted numerous remarks and suggestions, and lively exchange of opinions is continuing about the transfer of a number of sectors to self-financing, the wages reform, the new principles of organization of foreign economic ties, the expansion of cooperative forms of production and services, and individual labor, which has been given legal backing.

Questions related to the new economic mechanism were also discussed at our newspaper's "roundtable." Taking part in the conversation were: V. Aleksandrova, deputy chief of the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry Planning and Economic Administration; A. Buzhinskiy, deputy general director of the "Zil" Association; P. Bunich, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Senior Lecturer Candidate of Economic Sciences T. Dzokayeva; Candidate of Economic Sciences V. Krivosheyev, chief of a sector at the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the Economics of the World Socialist System; D. Muravyev, general director of the "Krasnyy Bogatyr" Association; Doctor of Economic Sciences I. Nit; N. Petrakov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; V. Shcherbakov, chief of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems Wages Department; a number of other specialists; and current affairs writers A. Zlobin, G. Lisichkin, and V. Selyunin. A. Levikov, editor of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA'S Economic Desk, was in the chair.

1. What Is Good and What Is Bad [subhead]

Buzhinskiy: The new economic mechanism has been correctly conceived. But self-financing will remain just an empty phrase if it is restricted to the plant framework, and if its ideas fail to permeate the entire system from top to bottom.

Muravyev: Indeed, we proceeded from the bottom, the team level. Unless the worker has an interest, self-financing will remain nothing but a management game. So we started deliberating. Say a team has 36 members. We tell them: Last year 15 of you obtained travel vouchers worth R120 each on average, 6 of you acquired apartments with each square meter costing the enterprise R200, and 15 of you have kids in creches and kindergartens costing us R50 per child. These are imaginary figures, but accurate calculations are available. Now let us have a look at how you work, let us calculate your contribution to the plant's total profit, and we will take the extent of your participation into account when determining the amount of the 13th-month salary, the number of travel vouchers and housing orders, and so on... These are just the first steps, they may be debatable, but I think that self-financing ultimately ought to bring about workers' participation in the enterprise's revenue.

Bunich: The essence of reform lies in economic accountability [khozraschet] -- this is the elementary basis. But there has been more innovation in what we have proclaimed than in what we have done.

Muravyev: I would put it this way: New ideas and some interesting normative documents have appeared, but the methods of management have remained the same.

Bunich: I am afraid that something that is diametrically opposite is creeping in under the guise of self-financing. With the exception of the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, which has managed to secure itself a mechanism reminiscent of the Sumy experiment, the four other sectors which switched to new conditions ended up with something strange. Something so truncated and topsy-turvy that great powers of imagination are needed to describe it as self-financing. Planning organs have determined for each enterprise how much profit they agree to leave at its disposal for capital investment, working capital, and so on. This has absolutely nothing in common with a tax system! Profits can still be taken away from an enterprise that works well to help a laggard -- should the higher-ups wish to do so. So what is the point of the prefix "self"? This is conventional state budget financing, of which everybody has had enough. Some really stupid things have been done, I'm sorry to say. For example, enterprise incentive funds have been kept steady at the previous year's levels, with just a slight increase or decrease allowed, which is of no moment.

Buzhinskiy: There has to be a starting point somewhere.

Bunich: But not this! This is a mess, not a starting point. The most harmful stereotype. If we take this path, we will not be stimulating, we would be simulating.... They still pay a fraction of profits to their ministry, and suddenly it has dawned on them: If you are poor you will pay nothing, one-third of enterprises have been excused the payment of "membership dues," the rest will pay as much as they can. And those that work well will pay the most. And this is exactly how they have differentiated payments for assets too. The industrious will have to fork out, and we'll take pity on the weaklings and the unfortunates.

Levikov: But matters are surely better in the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building?

Bunich: A step forward has been taken there compared with the rest, but let me show you where this unfortunately falls down. Everything seems to be fine in the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, enterprises are liable to profits tax: You pay your tax, the rest is yours, right? But this "yours" has to be split three ways by the plant -- between the development fund, the social fund, and the material incentives fund. But they managed to work it out! They resolved that the last two funds must without fail be maintained at the size they were without self-financing: Last year's base plus a certain growth. The production development fund remains the only "floating" fund. Do you understand what has happened? You can apply yourself if you want, you can go to sleep if you want. There is absolutely no interest in earning profits to finance apartments or bonus payments. The Gosplan and the Ministry of Finance were rather too afraid that incentives funds would diminish and the collective would march on the cash office, ax in hand. What operated was the old-fashioned philosophy: "You can't pay someone less than he received yesterday." But this should depend on him personally, on the results of his labor and nothing else! Our people unfailingly want to separate labor from remuneration.

Shcherbakov: No, I can't agree. We have changed many things from the viewpoint of the approach to remuneration. This is the first time we have combined reorganization of management with wage reform. Previously everything was done separately. Think back to the time when the well known changes of 1965 and 1979 were launched, there was not even an attempt to link these innovations to everyone's pocket. This is the direction we have taken today. [paragraph continues]

Stable normatives are being introduced for the formation of the wages fund and the material incentives fund, the enterprises independently control the funds they have earned, and they themselves determine the conditions and amounts of bonus payments, the varius additional and supplementary payments, and the circle of people they want to encourage. It is planned to increase the difference between the labor remuneration of workers with different skill grades and various professional and social groups. Wage rates will increase by 20-25 percent on average for workers, and by up to 45-50 percent for toolmakers and troubleshooters. Salaries will increase by 30-35 percent on average for specialists, and by up to 45 percent for the most highly skilled designers, technologists, and mathematicians. How can you say that remuneration is not according to labor? After all, an experienced technologist who does excellent work in, say, machine building could receive a supplement of R130 in addition to his salary of R260 -- making a total of R390!

The new wages mechanism consists of interconnected elements which, like a Rubik cube, can produce any combination of colors. More than 90 wage options are envisaged for machine building, for example, and the decision on which one is to be adopted is made by the enterprises themselves. This is the first time we have implemented such a major reform without appropriating additional funds from the state budget, the collectives have to earn these funds.

Briefly, I disagree, we are marching forward but, as you know, this advance is difficult because we lack a scientific concept! For years theoreticians contended to us that the main difference between socialism and capitalism is the guarantees it provides. You are guaranteed everything, society -- no matter what you do -- needs your work, we have no wasted labor, and consequently comparisons ought to be only quantitative. Now we do not always even know the meaning of "end result." Apart from being a ringing phrase, it often means nothing.

Levikov: LITERATURNAYA GAZETA had a print run of about 400,000 copies in 1967, and its current print run exceeds 3 million copies. If profits have increased sevenfold and more, tell me why the editorial board should not be entitled to pay its staffers at least three times as much? I have cited LITERATURNAYA GAZETA only as an example, but you can do your calculations anywhere...

Shcherbakov: Calculations can be done... But how do you define end results in the theater? Or in higher education, in theoretical science? We proposed holding an experiment in theaters -- pay them by the show or in any other way and according to any other principle they liked, as long as they adopted some sort of labor norm. Do you know that some theaters came to the point of splitting up, some of their performers had not been in a show for 3 years, what were they to do? I recall the time when the resolution on higher education was being prepared, we spent all our holidays meeting with Minister Yagodin from 0800 until 2300 or 2400, but we simply failed to convince him a lecturer ought to be paid according to the results of his labor rather than according to length of service. And you come across the very same thing in the production sectors. Unfortunately, we are all daring when dealing with rubles in someone else's pocket. We love to hold forth on the harm of leveling, but no one wants to tread on his comrade's toes. Now we've said: Come on, you yourselves can cut down on the surplus [labor force] and raise the earnings of the rest. No one is in any hurry!

Bunich: Are we prepared for the consequences or not? I've read a letter from the residents of a settlement inhabited by workers of the Belorussian Railroad, who are praised by everyone for reducing the work force and achieving high labor productivity growth. It was signed by 400 women who had lost their jobs. [paragraph continues]

Their fatalism is amazing, but they have just one regret: Why could they have not waited for 6 more months, until everyone had found another job? Of course, I am not against pruning the surplus work force, but don't do it as if you were chopping down trees...

Krivosheyev: It seems to me that the fear of social upheavals, of negative consequences in the social sphere, is one of the serious obstacles in the path of the new economic mechanism. Why should we resolve social problems in the old fashion, directly in the production unit? This is fundamentally incorrect! Production must strive for maximum efficiency, this is its purpose. And social problems must be solved by society beyond the plant's framework, within the sphere of final distribution. Our hands and feet are literally fettered by fear: Suddenly we'll earn less, suddenly the enterprise will collapse, suddenly someone will find himself out of a job [za vorotami]...

Shcherbakov: At least there must be very serious and prompt action on job placement, retraining, and relocation. The letter cited by Pavel Grigoryevich is a warning signal, and I understand his anxiety: The problem does exist. But the problem is not that we are threatened by unemployment. Far from it! We have a tremendous shortage of labor resources. This is why the wage reform is aimed, among other things, at releasing the surplus work force. Let me add, by the way, that it is also based on some unconventional ideas. This is the first time we have created a mechanism for responsibility for omissions whereby not only bonus payments may be lost but a worker can be downgraded, a specialist's category and salary may be reduced to the minimum, and leaders may find themselves in a lower salary group.

2. How the Meaning Is Watered Down [subhead]

Bunich: How to link wages with self-financing: This is the fundamental question! It did not figure even in the Sumy experiment, they were talking only about profits there. This is the weakest spot of self-financing. Not a single plant in the country funds wages through self-financing. It was only very recently, in several tiny Estonian factories employing not even 50 people, that attempts were made to base wages on "the outcome" -- not on estimates, not on tables of organization, but on earnings. True enough, the trade network and the Belorussian Ministry of Consumer Services and Ministry of Light Industry also say that their wages are based on end results but, given the individual normatives on which they are so keen, all these are strained interpretations.

Aleksandrova: You have just mentioned light industry and the trade network. Now we are tied to one another by the same string. The directive document says that we can produce only what trade orders. I am supposed to go to the wholesale trade fair with a portfolio of samples and trade there. But the Ministry of Trade wants to retain the system of firm administrative links, it finds it more advantageous to know in advance what it is going to purchase and from whom. Moreover, the trade network's study of consumers' demands and tastes is, alas, inadequate. We are forced to set up our own brand-name stores, and even take the place of the wholesale link at republic level. In short, we are still unable to make real use of the machinery about which we have said so much and for which we have successfully struggled.

Muravyev: Tell me, when will they abolish "serfdom"? My plan calls for over 31 million pairs of shoes a year. Suppose that the odd million or two remain unpurchased at the wholesale trade fair. I am not allowed to throw them out of the plan. What am I to do with them? They say: Produce models which are in greater demand. I agree. Then I ask: Can I close the shop for 3-4 months to retool and to retrain people? You can't mean that! Don't you dare to even think of anything like that -- you'll be "on the carpet" right away. This is what I mean by "serfdom."

Levikov: Don't take my question as a provocation, but I am curious to find out: If you were the owner of "Krasnyy Bogatyr" or, let us suppose for a moment, the chairman of a joint stock company, how would you run it -- in the same way as now, or would you change certain things?

Muravyev: I would make changes, of course... It is not always necessary to boost output, sometimes it is useful to cut down, and 6 or 12 months later to supply something that will be snapped up by the market... I recall a visit to Sweden's "Tretorn" [footwear factory] when the owner and I passed by a vacant area, a completely empty territory without any equipment -- I asked: What will you have here? He told me: "I really don't know, it's reserve space, just in case..."

Buzhinskiy: Do you know how many plan indicators are set for you?

Muravyev: Fifty-six.

Buzhinskiy: Come on now! Those are just the main ones.

Muravyev: I can't begin to count them all.

Buzhinskiy: I have counted them, though. "Zil" has been set 1,760 indicators, the "Leninskiy Komsomol" Motor Vehicles Plant has 1,560, and the ministry as a whole has almost 1,800! Economists have their own indicators prescribed from above, designers have theirs, and so have technologists, capital construction...

Levikov: As I've been listening to you I have recalled a discussion at the Central House of Literary Workers addressed by a visitor from Japan, a famous businessman. You have it easy, he said, while no one helps me: I don't have a ministry, I don't have a Gosplan, I don't have a Gossnab, nor do I have a raykom, it is really difficult. You'll appreciate the joke if I add that he heads a firm famous all over the world.

Aleksandrova: Even so, there have been positive changes, let's not put ourselves down. Contractual prices have appeared. We've ensured that earnings from goods sold are not available to be grabbed by all and sundry. True enough, the Ministry of Finance and the Gosplan didn't much want our freedom. They have set a huge profits plan which is impossible to fulfill without increasing the retail prices for a large group of commodities. And to top it all, they set us an unfair normative for the profits tax paid into the budget. So we started screaming for help. And it is only with the Central Committee's assistance, after a review of the normatives, that we are somehow managing to cope. So much for economic accountability... And by the way, what does "economic accountability" mean? Everyone has a different interpretation. No one at the lower levels understands us any more. Should we compile a dictionary? Should we define what is what?

Dzokayeva: It is not a matter of definitions. I see the danger elsewhere. The adversaries of restructuring water down the real meaning of words which enter mass circulation from monographs. The words are meticulously copied in resolutions, documents, or instructions, but their essence is rejected. A neutralizing step is invented for every positive step. Having noticed this sly approach in the draft Law on Enterprise, in which one article "retouches" another, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA reader Solovyeva from Odessa writes: "This is just like putting a hare in a sack, tying it up securely, and then ordering it: 'Now run, long-ears!'" [paragraph continues]

Once you become familiar with the practice of inventing neutralizing steps, the complaints against economic science can be seen from a different perspective. There is no doubt that it has undergone less restructuring than other spheres, less -- there can actually be no comparison! -- than culture or publishing. Sound economic ideas were nipped in the bud by willful decisions, they were often prevented from developing even in the press. Bearing this in mind, we ought not to approach the creation of the economic mechanism with too much of a one-track mind, as if it were some kind of a technical system lacking just a few slats and hinges. In fact, we are talking about the energy of people's economic interests. The economy is a solid agglomeration of interests. The suppression of this energy means the triumph of the braking mechanism.

Selyunin: In my view, the outlines of the new mechanism are, in general, clearly defined: Planning from below, wholesale trade, self-financing, prices agreed by the sides, and, finally, independence in spending the income resulting from the enterprise's economic accountability. All these five elements are formulated in the draft law on Enterprise, they are necessary and sufficient. The question is: How realistic will the wonderful theses prove to be? And something else: We are running out of time. Time has been consumed by the past. It was wasted by the decades of stagnation. Of stagnation and table talk. Now it is necessary to swiftly implement reforms.

The economic mechanism of war communism was dismantled in less than 1 year. The swift effect of measures during the New Economic Policy period is amazing. K.I. Chukovskiy recalls traveling on a streetcar with Anna Akhmatova. Absentmindedly, Anna Andreyea had taken only 15 million, while the ticket cost 50 million. So Korney Ivanovich generously forked out 100 million for two streetcar tickets! That was in 1923. Yet in 1925 the R10 note was higher than the pound sterling on the London Stock Exchange.

No, unfortunately, our restructuring today is different. I had an opportunity to examine a middle-level restructuring plan. The document is depressing, people simply cannot understand what restructuring is and what is wanted from them. At one time hopes were placed on the all-union industrial associations which replaced the odious main administrations. Now the all-union industrial associations are being abolished, and two types of complexes are being created in their place. The first type is supergiants like the Kama Truck Plant or "Zil," for example. They are directly subordinate to the ministry. Everything is clear and logical. Just a two-level structure, no one could object. The second type includes a multiplicity of plants like bearing, cable, clock and watch, and other such plants. All these are major enterprises employing thousands of workers. And it appears that their new middle-level link -- the complex -- takes away all their rights!

According to the plan, it will not be the enterprises but the complexes that will be responsible for fulfilling the plan indicators set by the ministry. They will also be responsible to clients for the end goal of production, a goal that is impossible to achieve without detailed management of all aspects of a plant's life. Not even operational management of enterprises from above is being abolished. Regulations will be even more detailed than before, directors will be showered with mandatory commands and orders. The plan imposes the omnipotence of complexes over enterprises, and management will shift completely to the middle-level link. Let me repeat, there are no objections regarding the several dozen supergiants, but the rest will reap no actual benefit from the Law on Enterprise, it will affect them only nominally. So what will be the outcome? Was it -- pardon the expression -- for the public's amusement that we discussed the draft law?

Shcherbakov: Do you have any suggestions? You can criticize -- especially a draft -- as much as you like...

Selyunin: I do have a suggestion. I suggest a struggle against the insinuation of the old in the guise of the new. Against a change of labels to feign restructuring. This is what I personally intend to do.

3. Haphazardness Disguised as Plan [subhead]

Buzhinskiy: Let's face up to the truth. How come under maximum centralization, when the rights of enterprises and sectors were virtually nonexistent and statewide planning held, so to speak, complete sway, how come the electronic industry was neglected, machine building was neglected, and everything which determines technical progress was neglected? Tell me, was anyone in the country called to account? The Gosplan, the State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Academy of Sciences -- who?

Petrakov: I will call a spade a spade. For a long time now we have been developing haphazardly in what is notionally a planned state. There has been a substitution of terms. And everyone has gotten used to it: Since there is a plan, there is also planning. Far from it! For years people struggled against "market socialism," blocking the embrasures with their bodies to prevent even the slightest whiff of haphazardness from reaching us, and they forgot that, in actual fact, planning in our country has been missing for a long time. There are such imbalances, such disproportions, and such waste that it is impossible to talk of planned development. The plans rubber-stamp inertial development and merely record what trundles along of its own accord, from one 5-year plan to another. And all the time we overlook the structural restructuring.

So where are the advantages of centralized planning? Why do we describe it as a great gain? It seems to me that we ought to distinguish between the actual idea of planning, the theoretical [printsipialnyy] possibility of it under socialism -- this is indeed our advantage! -- and the empirical practice of planning, which offers us no advantages at all. There are many contributing factors to the situation whereby haphazardness develops in the guise of planning, and the lack of coordination between the actions of planning organs themselves is one of them. The vast imbalance between the amounts of money and goods in circulation has become a truism. But pardon me, aren't all the elements of this correlation, without exception, planned in our country? The actual goods, the prices, the money? Of course they are all planned, that is axiomatic! But those who plan the actual goods are not the ones who plan incomes. Financial and production figures do not tally. This is how haphazardness develops.

Nit: How are we to switch from haphazard unmanageability to the wonderful order of which we are dreaming? The answer lies in the concept developed by Belkin, Medvedev, and myself. In our view, this transition can be implemented only on the basis of a certain, if I could use the expression, vital force, in other words a living force, a living principle which will start developing within the economy by itself, rather than being implanted by directives. Briefly, its essence is as follows.

A start must be made with enterprises producing consumer goods. First, in this case wage rises do not generate inflationary tendencies and, second, the population acts as unbribable assessors of the goods. Having received the living money -- we call it the "population's money" -- a footwear or sewn goods factory will use it partly to pay wages and partly to purchase equipment. These factories will be particularly demanding toward machine builders, since they will have to pay with the "population's money." This money will gradually penetrate the Group "A" sectors, and ultimately the entire economy. We claim that without this it is impossible to transfer the economy to complete economic accountability.

Levikov: When you say "population's money," do you mean cash?

Nit: Not necessarily. What is important is that the money is paid by the population when it has recognized the social need for a particular product. But separate accounts should be kept for the functioning of this money.

Krivosheyev: I think I can see the urgency. We are living through a period of eclectic perception of restructuring. Eclecticism is triumphant everywhere -- in proposals, in documents, in deeds, in laws. I understand what it is that forces people to cling to the old: the fear of destroying it before the new has been fully built. It seems tempting to slow the pace at which the new mechanism is elaborated and implemented, since "everything can be properly thought out." But this is a dangerous illusion. We must join in world economic processes on an equal footing no later than by a time determined by the change in generations of technology. This is approximately 5-7 years. It is necessary to switch to radical measures rather than half-measures. We will make no headway without the market, without complete self-capitalization, without complete economic accountability, without involvement in the world market, without a freely convertible ruble. Eclectic thinking is leading us into a blind alley. Radical reforms must be fearlessly embarked upon, any possible mistakes can be corrected along the way. But it has to be said aloud that we will experience some hard times during the transitional period, there may even be a temporary freezing of living standards. Restructuring demands courage and sacrifices.

Buzhinskiy: Of course, we are not talking about the "dismantling of socialism." This must be clearly realized. Socialist relations will be retained. For example, centralization cannot be totally rejected. In an age of great concentration and specialization, we cannot work without coordinated actions -- otherwise we will create chaos. Let me add that everything that we are discussing today hinges, in one way or another, on cadres. I have given much thought to this, I know the state of affairs in industry and it alarms me. We speak about the economic machinery and the expansion of rights. But Comrades, are our cadres ready for this or not? There is no machinery capable of correcting weaknesses in a living organism or flawed thinking. A living organism will grind down and remold any scheme to its own level and its own understanding.

Bunich: An economy produces the cadres it deserves. Now it has reared "exponents of the bare minimum." But one could imagine an economy in which terms will be dictated to leaders not by paperwork from above but by changing circumstances. A qualitatively different standard of cadres will be required. Especially when we do away with the endless and sometimes overly narrow experiments and get down to work. Experimentation has degenerated into a bureaucratic form, we check and recheck every petty detail. Has the period of declamation not lasted too long?

4. Different Approaches Are Needed [subhead]

Zlobin: For my part, I believe that the "period of declamation," to use your expression, is necessary and useful. It is the time when we clarify our new approaches. I wondered: Where are we? At what point in historical space are we in the 70th year of the Soviet state's development? It was said that we had supposedly built "developed socialism," but later it emerged that there were so many gaps in the structure that, for the 3d year running, the list of flaws is being printed by all newspapers which have switched to the tracks of openness. You hear it said increasingly often: "More socialism." Does this mean that we don't have enough? I believe that what we have is 100-percent socialism, nothing but socialism. Do you understand? [paragraph continues]

And it is this socialism that both the social sciences and we writers must look into. For years we have been talking about the advantages of the advanced system and, sitting on top of the advantages, have found ourselves in the position of laggards. And who is ahead of us? Those who lack our advantages. Of course this is alarming.

So I conclude that we have built socialism of a specific type, which I would call "state socialism." There is no need to be afraid of definitions. After all, we had "war communism"! Now we have a situation in which all regulation originates from the state. And once we admit this, we will find the road to take in the future: from "state socialism" to "people's socialism." It will be a matter of gradual transfer of power from various state organs and departments to organs of self-management, public organizations, and cooperatives. Rent-based forms [arendnyye formy] of production and joint stock companies with shares owned by working people could spread within the economy. What is the meaning of nationwide ownership? No ordinary mortal knows. I wrote a "satirical slogan" for LITERATURNAYA GAZETA: "You're the master here, not a guest, so help yourself to all the rest!" I didn't think it up myself, someone had written it on a shop wall in a plant.

Lisichkin: Indeed, what type of ownership ought to be the aim? Until yesterday the cooperative-kolkhoz form was considered the lowest -- go away, you stink. The lowest form was pressured and squeezed out and, at the first convenient opportunity, it was elevated to a higher category, just as kolkhozes were turned into debilitated and loss-making sovkhozes. Maybe we are jumping the gun? The question of ownership today is not as clear as it was yesterday. Hungary has more than 10 forms of ownership, or rather forms of relations between man and the means of production. But we are timid, we proclaim that one form is capitalism, another semicapitalism. We must have an open-ended series, no one knows what else we will invent, but only an open-ended series makes it possible to seek and find.

Zlobin: It is said that our people live better than they work. But this is terrible! We can live better than we work only because we are depriving our offspring. We are selling off raw materials and forests. And we spend foreign currency on what we are incapable of making ourselves. This is nothing but living on credit.

It will be a pity if restructuring is drowned in applause, if the idea of restructuring is compromised. We in the USSR have a vast number of enterprising people, and even in the most rigid of conditions many of our compatriots contrived to display enterprise, although at times they were at odds with the law. There is, however, a danger that people will lose their initiative. No one will embark on anything no one will begin anything. People will lose faith!

Levikov: Speaking of socialism, some people claim that "everything has been built according to plan." But I don't think so. Views like this are not constructive, they deny socialism any further development, any opportunity to change and improve. It seems to me that this is a variety of dogmatism and an exercise in formal logic: Either-or, plan or market, there is not third option, "you can't be only a little pregnant." In my youth I was present at a trial with Braude as defending attorney. The lawyer noted that the bulky and broadshouldered accused could not have in any way made his way into the store through the tiny hole which the thieves had made in the roof. "If the head can go through, the trunk will follow!" the prosecutor objected. "The prosecutor is confusing criminology with obstetrics," Braude parried immediately. "It is there that if the head can go through the trunk can follow." [paragraph continues]

It seems to me that there are equally few grounds to confuse obstetrics with economics. There is no "either-or" in economics. Nowhere in the world is there either a "pure market" or a "pure plan." The capitalists have learned to plan quite well -- both within the framework of state orders and within the boundaries of the largest corporations, which are comparable with our sectors -- while both plan and market are possible and necessary under socialism. Of course, I don't have in mind the present planning practice, in precisely the same way as I would not seriously classify our wholesale trade fairs as markets.

We spent many years living surrounded by myths. It was claimed that "the plan is law," but in reality it never was law. It was said: We have no hired labor, but this was also a myth because no one can consider himself master when everything is decided for him by others. Another myth: Statewide ownership allegedly generates in man a supreme "sense of ownership" by virture of which he is prepared to safeguard and augment the national wealth. We all know for how long the myth about "survivals of capitalism in people's awareness" survived, even though we were talking about the consequences of our own omissions. And how about economic accountability? Lectures were given about it, monographs were written about it, but it has never existed and still does not exist in our country. This is why it is tempting to finally try and establish relations of genuine economic accountability in the economy. The face of society will change if we give up "mythmaking" and face up to the realities of life.

Lisichkin: Now that we have really had our fill of potatoes and bread, the question "What do we want?" is becoming increasingly complex. Do we actually know what we want? How many projects could be named which, after a brief interval, proved unnecessary? A total waste of money. And why? Simply because we have no mechanism for setting goals, we do not give a thought to the hierarchy of goals, we are unable to determine priorities. At times we set our goals by looking at what the bourgeoisie is doing. We look and we rush to follow: Oh, robots, oh, other wonders! We rush to catch up, even though we do not always have the technical, social, or cadre conditions to pursue the latest innovation, and we find ourselves in a laughable situation.

What is our society's primary need today? I think that it is necessary to change the division of labor prevailing in our country whereby one part of the population is narrowly specialized in the production of national income, and the other part in spending it. What is the "other part?" The excessively unwieldy administrative apparatus at all levels of the management hierarchy and in all spheres of activity, including not only the economy but also ideology, culture, science, education, leisure, health services, and so on. The obvious surplus of "levels," the multiplicity of nonproductive organizations of all hues and ranks, and the swollen personnel serving their appetites and ambitions -- all this hangs around the neck of the producers of national income. For clarity's sake, let me explain that, when speaking of the nonproductive sphere, I of course mean not teachers but those who prevent teachers from teaching, not physicians but superfluous officials in health care, not actors or painters but the many people "above them."

The next block of goals: It is necessary to get rid of survivals of the past in people's minds. Survivals not of capitalism but of... feudalism! It was held under feudalism that the suzerain undertook certain obligations: He is concerned about my security, ensures that I have work, and I accept him as my benefactor and protector, I am devoted to him body and soul, and he can dispose of me as he likes. When we say that so many apartments have been built thanks to the state's care, is this not an expression of survivals of a feudal mentality? Why should the state be concerned about a healthy fellow with his own hands, legs, and muscles? This fellow ought to be concerned about the state and the government should thank him.

But the point goes further than who ought to express thanks to whom. The question goes deeper than that. We have placed ourselves in a position where the state must feed, dress, and house everyone. And it feeds us from the common pot, into which everyone puts his contribution: Some contribute a lot by working very hard, others drop in a few coppers at best, and yet others ignore it with derision. The lack of personal responsibility has corroded everything. If someone works highly productively, let him earn even R1,000 but also let him build his own home and buy milk and meat at full cost. After all, this is typically a parasitical society where everyone, displaying his sores as if at the church door, screams: Gimme, gimme, gimme! It seems to me that the perception of socialism as a common pot, with the people thanking the state for its concern while dipping their hands into it, is nothing but a survival of the feudal mentality.

Levikov: Allow me, in summing up the results, to say that it is not worth trying to reduce everything to a common denominator. Everyone here has put forward his own views and it is unnecessary -- and even unrealistic -- to try to artificially get everyone to agree on some common point. As I understood it, however, the opinions held by many of us coincide nonetheless -- in assessing what we have now, our starting point, and in evaluating the pace of reform. If not all, at least the majority agree that we must hurry. What is now being done in economic restructuring is only a palliative. But from here on, opinions diverge. Some believe that the palliative is unnecessary and want to abandon it completely and move on at once to something fundamentally different. But others believe that transitional forms are necessary and useful.

The question is by no means simple. Arguments cannot be avoided when talking about the economic machinery of a gigantic country, about the economy. But those who have to make decisions perhaps have no more time for arguments. Time is pressing.

MURAKHOVSKIY ATTENDS AGRO-INDUSTRIAL SESSION

PM180913 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Jun 87 p 1

[TASS report: "Improving Cooperative Farmers' Work"]

[Text] The question of the work of the Tsentrosoyuz in increasing purchases and processing of agricultural products and raw material and satisfying more fully the population's food requirements was discussed 12 June at a session of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee [Gosagroprom].

It was noted that, under the conditions of the restructuring of the agro-industrial complex administration, the importance of the consumer cooperatives' activity is increasing. Evidence of the sector's big reserves is provided by the experience of Omsk, Volgograd, Ternopol, Brest, and a number of other oblast potrebsoyuzes, which have begun to enlist local resources more fully, which makes it possible markedly to improve supplies of meat, sausages, potatoes, and other foods to the population.

At the same time, the session stressed, the Tsentrosoyuz has still not achieved a fundamental restructuring of the activity of republic, kray, and oblast potrebsoyuzes. Capacities are being built up only slowly for the procurement, storage, and processing of agricultural raw material and targets for commissioning them are regularly underfulfilled.

The proportion of sales through the city cooperative network of agricultural products bought from kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and the population in the total volume of retail trade turnover through the Tsentrosoyuz was only 6.6 percent last year.

The speakers noted that cooperative trade should exert more substantial influence on the reduction of prices at kolkhoz markets. The enlistment of agricultural output produced in the individual sector is a big reserve in resolving this problem. But the population continues to encounter difficulties in selling surplus vegetables and fruit, as a result of which a considerable quantity is lost. The consumer cooperative organizations have failed to create the necessary procurement workers fully with motor transport and containers. One reason for this situation has been the unjustified elimination of rural consumer societies in the majority of rayons.

Consumer cooperatives still pay insufficient attention to the development of the processing enterprises in their system and the storage base and to purchases of surplus agricultural produce in horticultural partnerships.

In turn the agro-industrial committees of many krays and oblasts are collaborating only feebly with cooperative members and are failing to display due concern for the all-around development of the production of agricultural output on private subsidiary farms.

The session outlined specific measures for the fuller use of the consumer cooperatives' potential in improving the supply of food and other goods and services to the population and the cooperative organizations' participation in the countryside's social reorganization.

The session was addressed by V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosagroprom.

CPSU Central Committee department chiefs I.I. Skiba and N.A. Stashenkov, responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and RSFSR Council of Ministers, and leaders of ministries and departments of the agro-industrial complex took part in the work of the committee.

EDITORIAL URGES WIDER USE OF FAMILY CONTRACT

PM190841 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 16 Jun 87 p 1

[Editorial: "The Family Contract"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] More than 1 million rural families have now concluded agreements with kolkhozes and sovkhozes on the production of the most diverse products from field and livestock units. The family contract is playing an increasing role in the production of milk and meat on small livestock units in Estonia, in sheep rearing in Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, and Turkmenia, and in the domestic cultivation of silkworms in Uzbekistan. Families have been doing a great deal to develop hop growing in the Chuvash ASSR and tobacco growing in Armenia.

The conditions for the wider dissemination of the family form of labor organization have arisen everywhere. But one's attention is drawn by the fact that the deep-seated opportunites offered by the family contract are as yet being insufficiently revealed. Many farms are in no hurry to employ it. Certain leaders and specialists fear the complexities arising during the assimilation of the new methods. Working conscientiously in family collectives brings high earnings, which trouble certain people. The question of, as it were, not overpaying families prevents them seeing the indisputable advantages of the family form of labor organization for social production.

The editorial mailbag shows that in many places due attention is not being paid to disseminating the family contract system. Here is a collective letter from the "Voskhod" Kolkhoz in the Mari ASSR's Sernurskiy Rayon. Its authors are delighted by the way in which the family contract has been implemented on one of the farms in a neighboring autonomous republic and ask the question: Why don't we do the same? Indeed, why isn't there a single family collective under contract in Sernurskiy, Yurinskiy, or Gornomariyskiy Rayons? And in fact the entire Mari ASSR still numbers scarcely more than 20 families working under contract. Great scope is opening up here for the organizational activity of the agro-industrial complex' management organs and sovkhoz and kolkhoz leaders and specialists.

It also happens like this: All the conditions have emerged on a farm for transferring to the family contract, and there are also people wishing to do this, but the leaders and specialists hold back, awaiting orders from above. This is just what is happening on the "Sokolovskiy" sovkhoz in Tyumen Oblast. Everyone there agrees that in individual sectors the livestock fattening is best contracted out to family links. The Maksimov family is offering its services. But the sovkhoz economic service is waiting for recommendations on labor remuneration and is afraid of displaying any initiative.

Still quite often a family contract is handled only formally. After concluding an agreement with a family, the farm leadership then forgets the need to fulfill the terms of it. Look -- the family has repudiated the contract.

The times insistently demand that when forms of labor organization have justified themselves they should be practiced more widely. Party, soviet, and economic organs must erect a solid barrier against formalism, stereotyped behavior, and attempts to repackage old content. The enterprising leaders and specialists who are boldly pursuing the experiment and revealing new facets and potential in family labor organization must be given every support.

The use of the family contract in conjunction with economic accountability [khozraschet] and the checkbook form of expenditure control produces the greatest effect. A good example of this is provided by the economic service of the "Zavet Ilicha" Kolkhoz in Moscow Oblast's Krasnogorskiy Rayon, where a cattle-fattening livestock unit contracted out to the Pyatayev family forms part of the general economic mechanism whereby payment for labor comes out of gross revenue. Both the conscientiously working family and the entire kolkhoz benefit from this.

It is the urgent task of kolkhoz and sovkhoz economic services and of rayon agro-industrial association specialists to ensure that the family contract system is organically incorporated in the system of economic accountability relationships within the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The new form of labor organization needs more persistent propaganda. Here much could be done by the local organs of the press, television, and radio. However, at the moment this theme is receiving extremely poor coverage in republic, oblast, and rayon mass media. Meanwhile, opponents of the family contract who doubt its usefulness and unjustly accuse conscientious workers of self-seeking tendencies frequently come to light. The psychological brakes impeding the introduction of the family contract must be released as soon as possible. [passage omitted]

USSR LAUNCHES COSMOS-1861 SATELLITE 23 JUNE

LD231422 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1401 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow, 23 Jun (TASS) -- Another artificial earth satellite, "Cosmos-1861" was launched today in the USSR. It is intended for work within the space navigational system set up with the aim of determining the position of vessels belonging to the USSR's sea-going and fishing fleets at any point in the world ocean. The satellite has been placed in an orbit with the following parametres:

Initial period of revolution 105 minutes
Apogee 1014 km, perigee 995 km, orbital inclination 83 degrees.

"Cosmos-1861" is also equipped with apparatus developed by USSR and DOSAAF amateur radio designers to provide amateur radio links and to carry out scientific and educational experiments. The apparatus aboard the satellite is working normally.

THIRD SOLAR BATTERY HOOKED UP TO MIR POWER GRID

LD231008 Moscow TASS in English 0910 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 23 TASS -- A TASS special correspondent reports from the Ground Control Center:

Yuriy Romanenko and Aleksandr Laveykin are continuing their long space flight.

In keeping with the mission's program, their activities over the past few days have included technical experiments, scheduled maintenance work on individual systems and instruments of the orbiting platform Mir, and observations of meteorogical processes in the atmosphere.

The crew have done the final operations to switch electric circuits inside the core vehicle and hooked the newly-deployed third solar power array up to Mir's electricity supply loop.

Romanenko and Laveykin today were mostly busy tuning up scientific instruments for forthcoming studies and experiments.

Both cosmonauts are feeling well.

The flight of the Mir platform is proceeding normally.

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